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THE
EAST INDIAN
UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL.

No. XLXVI.

OCT. 1838.

Recent Proceedings at Saugor.—Effect of Abolishing Corporal Punishment.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL UNITED SERVICE
JOURNAL.

SIR,—Some few years back, oppressed by ill-health, and overtaken by a spirit of listlessness and ennui, I made a vow never to contribute another article to the columns of a Magazine or Periodical, but serve the remainder of my time in peace and quietness, calmly watching, in the closet of my own mind, the working of the new and oft-changing systems lately introduced into this Army.

Recent occurrences at this station, however, have operated like magic on the impulses of my feelings, and I seize the pen with a thorough and heartfelt earnestness, to lay before you the events which have taken place: I will merely premise that they will afford a deep and considerate meditation on the part of not only the Governor-General, and the Commander-in-chief, but likewise of the Home Government.

The time, Sir, is surely come, for Government to institute a Select Committee to inquire into the morale of the native army; and to fathom the causes of their growing alienation and dislike to our rule and governance;—why so few recruits are now procurable, compared with the good days of old; and why men are so eager for, and rejoice to obtain, their discharge now-a-days; together with the causes of the frequency

of desertion, of late years, on the part of the men. These are, certainly, weighty considerations for a government to pause and dwell upon, when we know that that government is sustained solely by the brows of its soldiery!

Their opinion of it is every thing—is all-in-all; change or withdraw that opinion, and the huge fabric of this empire tatters to its base, and falls to the very dust, a splendid ruin! I do not hesitate to say, Sir, that our late Commander-in-chief has, in the abolition of corporal punishment in the native army, *virtually undermined the stability of our empire in the east.* Do you ask me for proof? I refer you to the native commissioned officers themselves, and you will have *viva voce* evidence in abundance, in support of my assertion. Further, in the replies of *all* the native commissioned, and non-commissioned officers of the native army, with whom I have ever conversed on the subject, they one and all, collectively and individually, maintain that Lord William Bentinck's piece of state policy is pregnant with evil and danger to our rule, and that his abolition of corporal punishment has already sapped the root of all discipline in the Native army, and that they possess now no authority over their men, to keep them under proper restraint, since the great check to evil-doers has been withdrawn. They argue justly, moreover, that the confining a man in the guard for disobedience of orders, with the trouble and annoyance of bringing him to a court-martial, only to have him paid up and discharged the service, is no punishment at all; for many men, who cannot have their discharge otherwise, are delighted to take it in that shape, since the moral degradation of being discharged does not come home so feelingly, and so tenderly to their consciences, as a sentence of dismissal would be, ratified by the cat-o'-nine-tails!

So much in preliminary.

The General Orders just published to the army will have brought to your knowledge the circumstance of a Native general court-martial having taken place at this station, for the trial of a sepoy, (a gowala by caste,) in the 11th regiment, native infantry, for firing a ball cartridge at, and (missing his victim,) immediately afterwards fixing his bayonet to his musket, and attempting to charge the subadar of his company, which, under a European officer, was out at target-practice.

The Court was comprised of fifteen Native commissioned officers, with the officiating Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, to conduct the proceedings, and an interpreter to the Court. We here perceive, the prisoner was arraigned before a large

body of his own countrymen, to be tried by them, for the crime of mutiny—as set forth in the charge. It must be borne in mind that there were no less than fifteen officers of the Native army, chosen first on the roll for duty, from each of the four regiments at the station. These officers, his brethren as it were, in point of country, creed, color, and profession, found the prisoner guilty, and, as a consequence of his great crime, sentenced him to be shot to death. They could give no other sentence. It was not the prisoner's fault that he did not kill his victim; he did his best to do so. The murderous intention however stands equally well for the deed.

I cannot help pausing in this place, Sir, to dwell, and I would do so, (as far as my humble pen will admit) forcibly on an occasion so momentous,—so dangerous to the internal discipline of a Native regiment; and so pregnant with the worst forebodings should it spread throughout the Bengal presidency; and that it *will* spread, I will show you, and furnish an instance anon.

I have heard it said that a like circumstance is not within the recollection of the oldest officer at the head-quarters of this division—in fact, it is the dawn of a new era in the minds of the Bengal sepoy; he has borrowed it from the Madras presidency; he has just commenced the system; tried it on, as it were, and a few more will probably, (now that an example has been set them) do so, if only to see how it fits. Well may every one here have felt astonished at the boldness of the undertaking on the part of the sepoy:—here is a company, drawn up in two divisions, before the butts, at target-practice, and one of the sepoys, after firing his round, falls into the rear section,—reloads his musket, and then fires at his Native commissioned officer—and missing him, attempts to bayonet him; but was luckily and providentially seized by the European officer, before he had time to put his murderous intention into execution. I repeat, Sir, such an occurrence has never, to my knowledge, (this is the eighteenth year of my servitude) or to my recollection, taken place in the Bengal Army *before*; and well may the circumstance have created a great sensation as well among the European, as the Native commissioned officers thereof.

I have stated, in a preceding paragraph, that I would give you an instance of its spreading anon—I now fulfil my pledge:

A fortnight had not elapsed, since the occurrence above alluded to, when a sepoy in the 25th regiment native infantry, (a Musselman in this instance) had some words with the native commissioned officer of his company, and, after showing a

mutinous spirit towards his superior officer, *actually threatened to serve him in the same manner, as the subadar in the eleventh regiment native infantry was!* The native officer immediately placed him in confinement; a report of the circumstance was made to the commanding officer of the regiment, and a regimental court-martial ordered to assemble, before which the prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to be discharged the service.

Here is another bad effect apparent in the abolishing of corporal punishment. Had this man had the wholesome fear of three hundred lashes, *first*, and immediate discharge *afterwards*, before his eyes, he would not have indulged in so mutinous a spirit. In this case, it is greatly to be regretted that the sepoy was not arraigned before a native line court-martial; as the chances are, he would have been sentenced to some five or seven years in irons, on the roads,—the only proper punishment, next to death, for mutiny, and threatening to take away a superior officer's life.

Of course, the sepoy laughs at his discharge, for it is no punishment to him, seeing how easy it is to get service in the independent states around.

I now come to the morning of the day, fixed on for the execution of the prisoner, Thursday the 28th June, 1838.

I must first observe, however, that a station order was published two days preceding, ordering the same, and furnishing the necessary directions for all the corps, how they were to be drawn up, and containing also the arrangements for the funeral party. Likewise that each regiment had a parade on its own ground the day preceding the execution for the purpose of hearing the general order, crime, verdict, and sentence read to their respective men.

It is of no little importance to my narrative to state in this place that when the firing party from the prisoner's regiment was told off (the men first on the roster for duty,) consisting of a havildar and twelve sepoys, three of the latter *refused to fire*, and applied for or solicited their discharge, rather than join the firing party.

The next two men on the roster for duty, who were called, likewise refused to fire, if ordered to accompany the firing-party, upon which the commanding officer of the regiment ordered the whole five men into confinement. The next selection from the roster completed the party.

Let us pause and reflect on the above matter before we proceed further. It resolves itself into this—we cannot depend upon our native troops on an emergency! Gracious powers!

would any regiment in any other service have acted so? Would not an *esprit de corps*, have thrilled through every man's veins to lend an exterminating hand to a murderer! Here is a case where native commissioned officers have found a sepoy guilty of attempting to commit murder, and accordingly sentence him to death, and yet the sepoys of the regiment will not support their native officers in carrying out the sentence!!

Good God! Sir, things have come to a fine pass now-a-days. Let us proceed to the scene of action, which was very judiciously selected for the execution of the prisoner's sentence, being on the ground in front of the butts of the eleventh regiment native infantry, the identical spot where the murderous deed was attempted.

The troops were drawn up as follow: the whole in full dress, forming three sides of a square, viz. The company of European artillery, with its proper right to the butts, next to which was the first regiment native infantry which completed one face. The third local horse with its left to the butts, and the eleventh regiment native infantry next to them, formed the opposite face; while the twenty-fifth and the sixty-ninth regiments native infantry formed the base. The infantry were drawn up four deep.

On the entrance of the major-general and his staff into the square, the escort with the prisoner, under a subaltern officer, preceded by the firing party, and the band of the eleventh regiment native infantry, which with drums muffled, struck up the '*dead march in Saul*,' commenced their march round the square.

The prisoner, with his arms pinioned, dressed in a red coat, and white pantaloons, and supported by a couple of men (who from their appearance I judged to be native doctors,) walked between the first and second divisions of the escort, and was visible to the whole force.

On reaching the charpoy, which was placed six or eight paces from the butts for the prisoner to sit upon, the Band and the escort retired, while the funeral party drew up in line facing the charpoy from which they appeared to be about ten or twelve paces distant only. The prisoner's eyes having been bandaged by the provost-serjeant, he was then placed upon the charpoy.

The Officiating Deputy Judge-Advocate-General now proceeded to read out aloud in English, from the centre of the square, the prisoner's crime, the verdict and sentence of the court, also the general order by the Commander-in-chief confirming the same, and directing the prisoner to be shot by

musketry, together with his excellency's warrant to the major-general, commanding at Saugor, authority for so doing, which done, the interpreter of the eleventh regiment native infantry read out the same in Hindoostanee. Then came a dead pause for a minute.

After which the words '*Fire*' were heard, the previous motions having been gone through by signal.

On the smoke's clearing, all eyes were stretched to where the prisoner was seated; when, lo! and behold, *not a single shot had touched him!!* There he was seated on the charpoy, *in the very same position*, as before the fatal word '*fire*' was given.

The provost sergeant who had received his instructions, *instantly* went up to the charpoy, and placing a pistol at the prisoner's ear shot him dead, he fell back, with his head resting on the ground in a pool of its own blood!

The sentence of death having been executed, the major-general asked the provost and sergeant if any of the balls had hit the prisoner; when his reply was, '*No, Sir, not one!*'

The troops were now wheeled back into open columns of sub-divisions, right in front, and marched in slow time, round the square past the corpse, after which each regiment on receiving the word '*quick*,' returned to its lines.

Nothing could have been better arranged, all went off extremely well, but the finale, the drop scene.

I have now given you, and through you, the public, a statement of the recent occurrences at this station.

It has been *an event* certainly in the annals of the Bengal Army, the *first thing* of the kind, and it is but befitting, therefore, that the circumstance should be recorded in the pages of the *East Indian United Service Journal*.

I cannot, however, close the subject here; it is by far too important: I feel, Sir, how serious and weighty it is, and what materials for thinking, and for reflection it furnishes.

Thoughts accordingly crowd on the mind, wishes to the heart, and words to the pen, and yet I cannot but feel what little power I have in that pen, even as I commit to paper those thoughts fast and eager as they onward flow.

With your permission, therefore, I will recapitulate and make, what I cannot but consider as important, some remarks on each particular point: I will divide them with three distinct heads.

First.—The act of mutiny in the prisoner's attempting to shoot the subadar of his company.

Secondly.—The refusal or disinclination of five men of the prisoner's own regiment to join the firing party.

Thirdly.—The silent refusal of the firing party of sepoy's to do their duty, and carry the order of his excellency the Commander-in-chief into execution by firing *over* the prisoner, instead of *at* him, as in duty bound to do.

It is the opinion on all sides that something must be done, and that forthwith, to prevent a precedent so fraught with evil consequences,—so dangerous to our interests—so subversive of all military discipline—so fatal to our hold on the native soldiery, from being established.

I have noticed and remarked with feelings of deep pain and regret the great laxity both in military discipline, and military etiquette, which has crept into our army of late years. The native officers even say, 'Tooman fuoj men hookum *nurm* ho-guya'—adding, what we all know to be indispensable to the keeping together, and well-being of all armies, that 'Sipahiyan kee bilitur bundobust kee waste hookum *kurra* chahige.'

I cannot refrain from repeating, how much, and how deeply they regret the ill-advised, and ill-digested measure, which abolished corporal punishment in the native army. I trust I may not be misunderstood to convey the impression that they wished, or liked, or took pleasure in seeing their fellow-soldiers flogged; far from it, the very reverse, but that the terror of the infliction of that same punishment, hanging over their heads, would deter them from doing wrong; and tend to keep up a better and more wholesome state of discipline in the internal economy of each regiment.

Let us now revert, to the act of attempting to shoot a subahdar, on duty, on the part of the prisoner. The very circumstance thereof is *unique*, and stands *alone*; such an incident hitherto has been unrecorded—(I write under correction,) in the annals of the Bengal Army! It is true we have had several cases of murder perpetrated both on men and women, by sepoy's: and the murderers have been very properly (on being convicted and sentenced to suffer death,) *hung* for their crimes—their execution taking place in front of the whole of the troops at the station—with the exception, however, of some few cases, wherein the sentence of death passed upon the sepoy murderers, has, I conceive in my humble opinion, and I state it with all deference to the superior authorities, been most unwisely, most injudiciously, and most impolitic on the part of former Commanders-in-chief, commuted to labor on the roads in irons, while few of these again were sentenced for the *whole* of their natural lives.

The prisoner, judging from outward appearance, never contemplated expiating his crime, by suffering the penalty of death; and expected, no doubt, that his punishment would extend no further than a few years in irons on the roads. When the fatal intelligence was conveyed to him, however, on its being received from Head-Quarters, his personal demeanour, which was noticed to be rather sprightly than otherwise, on the arrival of the staff authorities, who were deputed to communicate the same to him, suddenly changed, his features became relaxed, his eyes started back, as it were, into his head, and he stood before them another and an altered being! The change that came over him, I understand, was as painful to witness, as it was instantaneous in its effect on his feelings, and on his frame.

I cannot but consider that the sentence of death awarded to the prisoner was a very proper and a very just one; and that the confirmation thereof by his excellency the Commander-in-chief was as politic, as it was judicious. Indeed the wording of the warrant for the prisoner's execution, left the impression on every mind that an example was considered necessary, in order that this new evil might be nipped in the bud, and the germ of so mutinous a proceeding on the part of a sepoy crushed at once; and I only hope and trust if ever a similar case should occur again in the native army, that the same sentence will in like manner be recorded, and that the Commander-in-chief will not allow any false feelings of (mis-called) humanity; and false notions of (in such cases undeserved) clemency to be extended towards the prisoner, but at once, with firmness, and vigor of purpose, confirm the sentence of the court, and direct the same to be carried into execution. And here I would observe, and at the same time regard it as a maxim, that the earliest blood shed on such occasions, will prove the least in the end; as well as be the only sure, safe, and certain means of preventing in future any mutinous attempts on the part of the men to murder or shoot their officers.

We find, secondly, that three men out of the twelve who were first told off for the execution party, refused to fire, or rather desired to be excused firing at the prisoner; preferring and even soliciting their discharge, to shooting, (in what *they* looked upon, and considered, cold blood) one of their comrades.

This is a subject of considerable, and if taken in connexion with our sway over the native troops, momentous importance to the Government. We all know that in European armies, it is the bounden duty of soldiers to *obey* an order, and not to *think* upon it. In Asiatic armies the reverse obtains. Now the

native soldiery are a shrewd, calculating, and thinking race of beings, possessed of minds sharper, more acute, and at the same time of deeper penetration than we give them credit for. They ponder well, and exchange opinions with each other on every topic which concerns the civil, as well as the military jurisdiction of the country. In short, their minds may be said never to sleep; since not a single thing is done, or to be done, but what they give the subject their consideration, and talk it over in its different bearings, often putting, it is true, most erroneous constructions on the intentions of the Government or the quarter from whence the orders proceed.

It is to be regretted that these men's wishes were complied with in the first instance, as it afforded plausible grounds for the next two men on the roster, to 'cry off' likewise—making a total of five who objected to take the duty assigned them. Were soldiers on every occasion to consult their conscience, few, I imagine, would be found to take responsible, and unpleasant duties—every one would naturally choose those which were easiest, and which militated least against his own individual conscience. I have in this place alluded to the circumstance solely in a military point of view, leaving the question of caste and prejudice, which it is possible, may have actuated these men in the line of conduct they pursued, to be touched upon at the conclusion of this article.

I cannot refrain from hazarding an opinion, that, as a general rule, in all cases where an execution party is ordered, it most certainly ought not to be told off until the morning of the execution, by which means the men would be prevented from *thinking* on the subject, during not only the day, but also throughout the night previous, since no individual sepoy would then know who was to belong to the firing party. The bad effect of telling off the execution party for duty some eighteen or twenty hours previous, was evinced in the case at present under consideration; for the names of the sepoys soon spread, and may have been communicated to the prisoner, since it is asserted that the prisoner himself, the night previous to his execution, observed to his guard, 'that he knew the men of his own regiment would not shoot him.'

Thirdly.—We find that when the provost-sergeant gave the fatal word 'Fire,' the execution party obeyed the order, and discharged their muskets accordingly; but, although it was explained to them the day preceding that they were to aim at, so as to kill the man, they all, with one exception only, fired *over* the prisoner. The exception appears to have been the havildar, whose shot, it would seem, on close inspection, at the close of the scene, to have grazed the pri-

soner's pantaloons; while the provost-sergeant stated that every shot went above the man, save one which passed close over the charpoy, and, it is said, that when the havildar perceived that no shots had taken effect, he asked the provost-sergeant, if he should load again, but the former saved him the trouble, as well as any further delay, by removing at once, and instantaneously, all further scruples on the part of the execution party, as well as putting an end to the bitter and dreadful state of suspense, which the unhappy man was mentally suffering, by going up and shooting him dead.

A question here naturally presents itself, whether, supposing the provost-sergeant had not gone up, and put the sentence into execution at once, without further delay, the firing party would, on receiving orders to load again, and fire, have aimed at the man? My own opinion is they would not, but have fired over him a second time. Now had such occurred, which the provost-sergeant, by his quickness, fortunately prevented, what a picture of insubordination would have been presented to the full view of all the troops? The silent refusal of the sepoys to carry the sentence of death into execution! Many questions also arise forcibly to view as to what would have been proper to have done in such an unlooked-for case of *embarras*? For my own part, I can conceive only one salutary expedient to have been resorted to, the more prompt, and the more summary the better, and that is, had the firing party missed (by aiming *over* him) the prisoner the *second* time, they should have been ordered to load the third and (to them individually,) the *last* time; and an equal number of Europeans, from the foot artillery, called from the ranks, and stationed close behind the firing party, with loaded muskets, the barrels pointing to, and touching the backs of the heads of the men in their front, these last being informed by the Major-General himself, that if they did not aim at and kill the prisoner, he would order them to be shot forthwith. So bold a stroke would have operated like magic, all tenderness of conscience would have instantly disappeared from their minds out of regard to personal safety, and the sentence duly carried into execution.

It cannot be denied, that the presence of mind on the part of the provost-sergeant saved the Major-General from being placed in an awkward predicament—for it was certainly an 'untoward' event—and possibly forms what is expressively denominated, a scene.

I have endeavored to ascertain whether such a sentence was ever 'carried out' in the Bengal presidency before, but I can-

not obtain a precedent for a similar course of proceeding. The manner of punishment was quite new to the native soldiery! they had never been called upon to shoot a fellow soldier with musketry before. Indeed, the only instance which has come under the observation of a few of the men, occurred at Sane when the mutiny broke out, and some of the ringleaders were shot by musketry; but, in no wise can I learn that such has ever been acted upon in the Bengal presidency. Again, in the Madras presidency, the sepoy, who have been convicted, and sentenced to death for shooting or attempting to shoot their officers, both European and Native, have been blown away from guns. In like manner we find on reference to the 2d No. of the *East-Indian United Service Journal*, for August, 1833, on the occasion of a mutiny breaking out in the 2d battalion, 12th Regiment Native Infantry, in the year 1769, that eight of the most guilty, were blown away from the guns of the force then at Chuprah. Moreover, in the armies of the native princes, whenever a sentence of death against a soldier is to be carried into execution, it is invariably done by blowing away from a gun, and here I would ask what mode of military punishment can have a greater effect,—an effect, at the same time, awful and most salutary on the minds of the troops, drawn up to witness the scene?

Lastly, let us briefly enquire, whether the well-known, and deeply-rooted prejudices of the native soldiers, may not have had great, probably the chief, if not sole influence on the minds of the firing party on this momentous occasion?

The native troops are the reverse of what is called blood-thirsty, while one and all are greatly acted upon, and swayed by caste. In the field of battle, on service, against an enemy, the sepoy is ready enough to draw a trigger, but they cannot comprehend, that the shooting of a fellow soldier 'by order,' comes within their duties; while the Bramins look upon the deed as deliberate murder!

If the subject should, on due and proper deliberation and inquiry, be found, as I have surmised, to be obnoxious to the prejudices of the native soldiery, why, then, permit me to ask, repeat the dangerous experiment? Better to forswear inflicting the penalty of death by musketry in the sepoy army, ordering in future 'the blowing away from a gun,' in cases of mutiny, and 'hanging' in cases of actual murder committed.

In conclusion, I wish particularly to state, that nothing has been further from my motives in thus furnishing a narrative of the recent events at this station, than to cast any, the slightest, reflection. My views in thus presenting to the public

the above statement is that the occurrences may not be misinterpreted. The subject on which I have taken up my pen has just been unfolded to view, and is therefore new to us in every sense of the word. The circumstance may—or may not, have a baneful and pernicious influence on the minds of the Native soldiery hereafter—and I have considered it but right that a true and full detail of the affair should be recorded in the pages of the *East Indian United Service Journal*.

Your's faithfully,

MILES.

Saugor, July, 1838.

The Horse Artillery.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EAST INDIAN UNITED
SERVICE JOURNAL.

SIR,—In your Journal for June, 1838, which I have but just had an opportunity of seeing, I observe in the note affixed to the 386th page, the following:—‘Captain-Lieutenant Rodber had organized and equipped the first native troop that was raised, and naturally expected, as the senior captain-lieutenant without a troop, to be appointed to command it; but Captain-Lieutenant Gowan, a junior officer, having interest at headquarters was posted to it, an injustice which Lord Hastings afterwards acknowledged, and endeavoured to atone for, by posting Captain Rodber to the 6th troop, then with the Nerbuddah field force. It was fortunate, however, for the interests of the service that Captain Rodber was disappointed, as his troop was actively employed during the Marhatta war, and particularly distinguished itself at the action of Sewney,’ &c.

Troops of horse artillery, Mr. Editor, are not so speedily organized and equipped. Captain-Lieutenant Rodber had not charge of the first native troop for a month even, from the time the gallopers of the first, second, and third regiments arrived at Meerut till he gave over the command to Captain-Lieutenant Gowan in obedience to a general order by the Commander-in-chief. Whatever injustice might have been done to Captain-Lieutenant Rodber, was not done by appointing Captain-Lieutenant Gowan to the command of a troop, that officer having served in the horse artillery, quite as long as Captain-Lieutenant Rodber; but in the appointment of Captain Biggs to the

command of the second native troop, that officer never having served in the horse artillery at all. It was for *this* troop that Captain-Lieutenant Gowan expressly applied when the general order regarding the formation of native troops first appeared, and not for the troop to which the Commander-in-chief thought proper to post him, to the prejudice of Captain-Lieutenant Rodber.

Without the slightest desire to detract from the merits of Captain-Lieutenant Rodber as an officer, I cannot but add, that it is more than probable any other officer situated as he was, would have performed his duty equally well; the same opportunities were not afforded to the other troops which fell to the lot of Captain-Lieutenant Rodber.

At page 395, we have—‘With reference to the case of the other officer, the remarks in the Gazette are omitted, as they are expressed with a fervour of generous indignation, which, though creditable to the writer’s feelings, unfits him to be a dispassionate judge: however, one paragraph demands some notice from the author of this Memorandum. The writer states, as follows:—Captain ——— was punished in the summary manner already mentioned through the reports made by an officer, his senior in the regiment only by a few months, and his decided personal enemy; beside, to the Adjutant-General of the army, who is known to have expressed his belief,’ &c.

Captain ——— was punished by removal from his troop of horse artillery to a company of foot, and very deservedly was he punished. Major ——— who brought him to the notice of the Commander-in-chief was not his personal enemy. The Captain is somewhat fond of litigating with his superior officer, while, in a junior, he cannot brook the slightest questioning of his authority. Actuated by this spirit he thought proper to question the propriety of an order given to him by Major ———; the result was a reference to army head-quarters. The reply contained a severe censure on the Captain’s conduct, and he was distinctly assured that a repetition of similar conduct would render him liable to removal from the horse artillery, and that such would be the slightest punishment he might look for, or something to that effect.

Scarcely had a year elapsed, however, when Captain ——— again thought proper to dispute the orders of Major ———. His expression, in a public letter to the adjutant, (the present acting assistant Adjutant-General of the artillery, Captain Wilson) was;—‘You will state to Major ——— that I distinctly

refuse to deviate from the orders of Government under date 1st February, 1828.' In other words he distinctly refused to obey the orders of his senior officer, because he looked upon them as being opposed to Government orders.

The correspondence was again submitted to army head quarters, and the result was Captain ——'s removal from the horse to the foot artillery.

Annexed is a copy of the Adjutant-General's letter. What the 'writer's' object could have been, in adding 'his senior in the regiment only by a few months,' is difficult to say. What had that to do in the matter? Major ——, now Lieutenant-Colonel —— might, on such pleas, refuse to obey the orders of Brigadier Lindsay, '*his senior in the regiment of artillery only by a few months;*' or he might, with as much reason on his side, refuse to obey the orders of an officer of infantry, his senior in point of rank, though his junior, with regard to length of service!

I hope you will have the goodness to insert this letter in your next *Journal*: you may rely upon the facts it contains.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W.

Copy No. 224.

Adjt. General's Office,
Hd. Qrs. Calcutta, Feb. 3, 1835. }

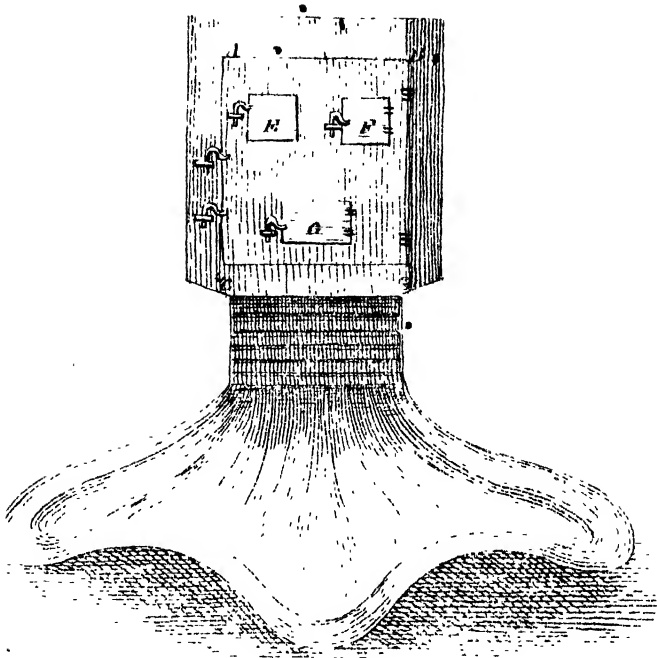
SIR,—I have had the honor of submitting your letter, No. 339, of the 10th ultimo, to the Commander-in-chief, with the enclosed reference from Major —— commanding the division of artillery, at Neemuch: and I am directed to inform you, that His Lordship views with strong dissatisfaction, the insubordinate conduct of Captain —— commanding fourth troop, third brigade, horse artillery, which is rendered more inexcusable by the disregard it evinces of the impressive warning he received during the period Major-General Watson, C. B. exercised the authority of the commander of the forces. Captain —— will be immediately removed in general orders from the horse, and posted to the foot artillery.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. R. LUMLEY, Colonel.

Adjutant-General of the Army.

To the Officer of the ——
Commanding at Neemuch. }



The Iron Mask.

The Iron Mask.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE E. I. U. SERVICE JOURNAL.

SIR,—I send you a drawing of the celebrated Iron Mask, that incubus of many a juvenile fancy, subject of how often and deeply read a tale, and the ne plus ultra alike of the historian as the antiquary, which has given rise to so many conflicting opinions and strange hypothesis, and gone farther towards setting the literati and members of Herald's College together by the ears, than any other subject they have ever

had to deal with. As it is all in your way, I am in hopes you will not deny it a niche in your periodical. The history of the Iron Mask, that is the several accounts of it, which pretend to veracity, is too well known, and has been too often studied in the earlier days of your readers, to need a place here. To whom it belonged, has been, and probably ever will remain, a secret, owing to the capture of the Bastille by the mob, and the destruction of the records it contained, during the excesses in Paris in 1789; however as it is in my power to speak to its subsequent history, I shall impart to you all I know on the subject.

The Duke of W——n, in imitation of that spirit of Vandalism, which induced Buonaparte to enrich the Louvre and other public buildings of his capital, at the expense of the cabinets of the Dukes of Modena and Parma, the Venetian Republic and likewise those of many other Italian states——after ransacking the military museums of the French capital, subsequent to his entry in 1814, tore from their shrines, the Iron Mask and the armour of that knight ‘without fear or blemish’ the Chevalier de Bayard, and dispatched them along with many other trophies to England.

The Prince Regent, when he presented the Rotunda in which he had received the Allied Sovereigns on their visiting Great Britain, after the peace—to the Royal Artillery, to be by that corps held as a model room and museum of arms, included in his gift those relics:—a highly ornamented buckler is to be seen on the pillar which supports that splendid building, on which is inscribed a record in commemoration of his royal highness’ munificence.

The Morion, called the Iron Mask, is some thing similar in shape to those formerly worn by the Crusaders, and is of considerable weight. The wretched victim whose perpetual prison it was doomed to be at times, was indulged by the countenance A. B. C. D. of the helmet being opened, but this seldom took place and when it did, it was only under great restrictions—and when no chances existed of discovery. At other times, two small folding apertures E. F. were allowed to remain open before the eyes, as well as another G. opposite the sufferer’s mouth, to enable him to respire and convey food to his lips.

I am, &c. &c.

PRESTER JOHN, THE WANDERING JEW.

Paumban Passage, April 20, 1838.

Fragments from the Unpublished Manuscript of an Adventurer.

* * * * *

Why should I dwell upon the particulars of this tragedy? I found too late that all my views (at least in point of result) had been erroneous, and that my conduct was basely misconstrued; home consequently became a hell to me; and in a fit of indignation I recriminated too strongly, and, then deserting it, flung myself a wanderer upon the world without a profession or a definite object.

Previous to my leaving town, I arranged with a very intimate young friend of mine--(Bland G——.) to inform me from time to time of any interesting events, which might occur in my brother's family, and then set off to the north.

Being endued, however, with a strong predilection for the army, I was not long in selecting a sphere for my adventures: the success of one or two persons of my acquaintance, viz. Lieutenant M. of the 8th Hussars, and Lieutenant K. of the Life Guards, inspired me with hope of similar good fortune, and I accordingly enlisted in a dragoon regiment. These views were much strengthened by perceiving men promoted to respectable grades, who were in every other respect my inferiors, and than whom I was determined that I should make myself more efficient, as a soldier.

I rode and fenced pretty well before my enlistment, but now I cultivated these accomplishments with ardour.

The drill serjeant of the regiment (Mullen) a favourite pupil of Angelo's, who had been *advanced to his situation not from any of the impertinent considerations, which in some services seem to regulate the promotion of men, such as their being* OLD SOLDIERS! but simply because both in character and competency he was superior to others, had conceived a regard for me, and under his instructions, as well as by an assiduous application to the theory of my profession, I attained a tolerable proficiency; besides which, being strictly temperate and regular in my habits, as well as thoroughly appreciating the 'morale,' of a soldier, as relative to discipline and subordination, I stood

well in the opinion of many, whose opinion was at all worth cultivating,

‘ But mousie, thou art na’alane
 In proving foresight may be vain,
 The best laid schemes o’ mice and men
 Gang aft’ a gley,
 And leave us nought, but grief and pain
 For promised joy.’

‘There is a destiny that shapes our ends, rough-hew them as we will;’ and I of course had to fulfil mine, and as the pre-
 science of an Almighty could not be false, what was I, may I
 ask, but a blind instrument in the hands of Fate?

* * * * *

I pass over the monotonous details of a soldier’s life in ‘pip-
 ing times of peace.’ About a year after my enlistment, I went to
 out-quarters to my troop then stationed at Limerick. For the
 first few days nothing particular occurred; but there was a
 garrison review every Monday morning, and whilst drawn up
 upon our private parade previous to it, I became sensible of
 something familiar and unpleasant to my recollection in the
 officer about to inspect us. ‘Rear rank, take order’—‘carry
 swords,’ and on he came with all the precision of a regular
 ‘pipe clay martinet,’ when I at length recognised in him the
 identical hero with whom I had had a rencontre, sometime
 previously. He knew me immediately, I perceived, by the
 surprize and malicious satisfaction with which his eyes gloated
 upon me as he surveyed my appointments. At length, pretend-
 ing to have discovered some fault, he ordered me to the rear
 to correct it, with a tyrannical asperity, which said plainly,
 ‘Now I have got you on the hip.’ Oh! the torture and de-
 gradation of that moment will never be obliterated from my
 mind!

In short, not contented with a tyrannical and insulting line
 of conduct towards me; he injured me in the opinion of
 others and sought my final destruction by a plan which I ima-
 gined no one would have been mean and heartless enough to
 execute. I have every reason to believe that he instigated
 a creature of his,—to betray me by the relation of observations
 extracted from me in a *set* conversation with him, which were
 warped into a general sense, and made out a violation (in mere
text) of the articles of war; and he so managed it, that a general
 court martial was applied for against me, and consequently
 granted.

I need not enter into all the tedious details of this infamous
 proceeding; a couple of perjured scoundrels supported the

charge brought forward against me ; and so generally understood was the spirit and intention of the whole affair, that no one but my unfortunate comrade, Mc G——, had the honest independence to stand forward in my vindication (and, by way of digression, to which circumstance, I think, I could in no remote degree, trace the persecution, which afterwards caused *him to shoot himself*).

So interwoven with the features of my private history were the causes of my then situation that, on any points whereon alone I might have hoped to have unmasked the iniquity which placed me in it, or have excited a favorable impression, delicacy could not but be inviolate.

However, after completely exhausting my ingenuity in my defence, and having received a highly recommendatory character, in two or three instances, I was remanded to confinement to await the tedious result, whilst the affair was transmitted through all the various mediums to which such matters are subjected.

There, with about as much room in the crowded guard-room as would have sufficed for my coffin (where, God knows, I often wished myself!) I had leisure to indulge in cogitation on my fallen fortunes. For three months I bore up in this manner against the misery of suspense and all the wretched inconveniencies of my situation, whilst the langour of mental anxiety and bodily inactivity made me nervous, irritable, and wretched ; the sweet oblivion of sleep was, with me, too brief to be salutary or refreshing, and to add to my discomforts, one of the most ruffianly and ill-conducted of Irish regiments often supplied the main-guard. All the day I was worried by the noisy blasphemy, the coarse and vulgar obscenity, and the uproarious drunken folly that characterized them ; whilst at night the almost impossibility of getting them to do their duty was the constant source of disturbance between them and an unusually bad set of non-commissioned officers, who, incapable of either acquiring or of maintaining proper respect for themselves chimed in with the fellows under their command in every case of either disloyalty, neglect, and insubordination ; instead of discharging in a manly and conscientious manner, the duties of their station. I could easily cite illustrations of this without number from Irish regiments, and it is eminently conspicuous in the *Company's troops*, whose ranks are filled almost exclusively by a lerd of this description !

But to return to the regiment then on guard over me.

Serjeant.—' No. 6 of the guard it's sinthry—go ! don't yis hear ? Am I to be callin yis all the night ? And you Tim Whalen

what are yi doin there wid yir couthrants aff a yi? Bad scan to the whole av yiz, don't yi hear the sinthry down the yard there challengin the rounds?

Up wid yis all out a dat, 'I say! and here's Jack Sullivan too aff his post this half hour warming himself!'

'Some, o'yis know well I don't care a bl—dy thraneen how their humbuggin ould duty goes; but mother-a-God di yis want to be the instigation av peeling the sthripes aff a me afore the mornin?'

A Soldier of the Guard.—'Och! to the Divil I pitch you un the sthripes! Cant yi let us be aisy a bit longer?—Sure yi know well thim rounds wont be up here this half hour, and sartin I am, that the ould barrack wall will be nothin the worse bekaize there's no one to watch it! But sure it's the way wid yis all; as soon as ivir ye conthrive to git the Curse-a-God upon yir right arms nothinill do yis but pursecutin people instead av makin thim comfortable. But ouce for all, regardin myself, Sarjint Brady, I tell yi, that—conshunun to me av I stir a futt antil I think its rayal necessary! An confine me av yi dare: yi know I've got the noose upon yi about Jack Sullivan's regimentals an ammunition boots—and the bottle av whiskey yi got drunk on this mornin along wid him.'

The effect of this piece of oratory upon the discomfitted serjeant, was interrupted by the cry from the sentry without, of—

'What Rounds?'

'Grand Rounds!'

'Guard turn out,' &c. &c.

Then for the racketting! and the cursing! and the rushing! and the confusion!

Field Officer.—'What the 28th? I thought so!' (And then after the bustle:)

Officer of the Guard.—'All right in here, Serjeant?'

Serjeant.—'Oh yiz sir! (scratching his head) only that I was obleeged to take the belts aff a' two or three av thim for drunkenness, un-riglarity at sunsef; no more presuers sir, but dem two ye seed afore for desartion, and that young man [meaning me] in de corner unther sintince of a giniral court martial.'

And then, after this routine, there would ensue for nearly half the night, the wrangling of disputation as to whether 'Counsellor O'Conniel' would'ent do a power-a-good for the soldiers in parliament, mixed with an indiscriminate abuse of their officers in their details of the regimental economy, and

an occasional outbreáking of the beautiful popular airs of 'Tow-row-row' and the 'Banchea Peelers.'

In fine, I have always been of opinion that (setting aside the consideration of mere animal courage which they in a few instances possess) worse elements,—for an army, there could not possibly exist, than the *lower order* of Irishmen!

What one may very properly consider their '*national vices,*' namely their spirit of combination and their love of *mob-law*, fostered in their early education amidst the rebellious *factions* of their native land, peculiarly unfits *them* for a state of subordination and discipline. The late Colonel of the 15th Hussars would not have an Irishman in his regiment.

But as they are equally bad in all the social relations of life, it is absurd to suppose, they would make good soldiers. You will never see, for instance, a low Irish tradesman properly fulfil his domestic duties, or make his family comfortable.*

The first thing he does, when he receives his earnings is to make off to the ale-house, and there, collecting a set of wretches equally depraved, will make himself a good fellow amongst them, by squandering his little means without a thought or an affection for his half-starved family; and then, to awe them from any thing reproachful or admonitory, the first thing he does when he goes home, is like the savage—that is, to beat his unfortunate wife, and smash every thing that happens to come in his way.

And yet, we will hear men of taste and erudition, in drawing the characteristics of nations, exclaim in a praising sort of manner—'*But the Irishman is a being of impulse alone.*' Granted! so he is! But what then becomes of the distinctions which should exist between him as a *man*, and the unreasoning brute? Are not the spaniel, the tiger and the crocodile, whilst they cringe, devour, and deceive, equally entitled to this lofty commendation?—for all these, are '*beings of impulse!*'

Then again, they have no idea of a man's being influenced by principle in any thing—because they *never* acknowledge its influence themselves, and will, therefore, always consider that man to have acted for the gratification of private feelings, who may under any circumstances, feel himself compelled to convict them from a regard to *truth*' whilst they always deem it a merit to defeat the ends of justice, even where they are not

* We insert all this as the opinion of an individual, but we beg not to be understood as joining in his sentiments.—Ed.

personally interested, and to this effect will support each other with ten thousand perjuries if necessary!

Their social education is a *tertium quid* tissue of mean and grovelling sympathies towards each other; and as they never therefore cultivate those manly sentiments, or that habitual exercise of the reason which inspires self-respect and independence, they are consequently as miserable poltroons when taken singly in any emergency, as they are bravadoing ruffians, when supported by their mob of kindred spirits.

If an Irishman of this extensive class entertains an enmity against you, he will slink by you should he meet you alone, with his eyes bent upon the ground in all the conscious inferiority of his nature—but, beware of a brick-bat at the back of your head in the dark!

If one of these wretches fancies himself injured, you will never see him have the manhood to avenge himself on fair ground. Oh no! but off he'll set and collect a tribe of miscreants like himself, who, although they may never have as much as even seen or spoken to the object of this ruffian's animosity, yet away they'll go, and waylay him in the most cowardly and brutal manner, or watch for his absence, if they think he's prepared to receive them, and setting fire to his house, will ill treat his wife and family, or, if he be there and defenceless, murder him in their presence!

I care not what would-be patriots say, about houseless poverty and destitution, as the causes of this savage nature. It is enough for the substantiation of my assertions,—that it *does* exist! and that the picture I have drawn, is but faithfully copied from those realities which are seen every month—every week—every day, in Ireland; and indeed in a great measure, wherever else there may be an extensive Irish community. I have nothing to do with primitive causes. If *they* were to be taken as palliatives of crime, all human moralities would be reduced to a par; for we come into the world without any innate dispositions or ideas.

* * * * *

CHAPTER IV.

A general parade was at length in orders, to hear the proceedings of my court-martial. Detachment after detachment came wheeling into the barrack square, and the occasional peal of 'ordering arms' gave a peculiar solemnity to this imposing array. My name being pronounced, I stepped forward from the

guard, as is customary, and thus became the solitary object of more than a thousand contemplations. I had almost forgotten to mention that, in the despair and misery of my mind, I had, whilst in confinement, besought my friend, poor McGarry, to dispose of my watch and procure me a pocket pistol, &c.—he did so; and I had it at this instant concealed upon my person.* When the officer who read the proceedings, arrived at the ‘opinion and finding of the court,’ and had pronounced me guilty! my thoughts reverted busily to self-destruction, but as I glanced around, I saw Lieutenant ———, looking at me with the triumph of a fiend. In one instant a sense of my wrongs and a thirst of revenge were swelling in my heart; and in another I had decided. He stood within a few paces of me; I felt that I could make sure of him; and as to consequences, why, I thought that fate had done its worst against me already! My hand was in my breast immediately, and I cocked the pistol, and was about to draw it out, when something that was being read, arrested my attention. It was the Judge-Advocate-General’s opinion upon the trial, and which illegalised the whole proceedings; followed by the Commander-in-chief’s not very complimentary remarks upon the court, and His Majesty’s will and pleasure to the effect, that I should ‘in consideration of my character as a soldier, forthwith be liberated, and return to my duty.’ Something almost amounting to a murmur of approbation, rose for a moment above the disciplined habits of the squadron to which I belonged, and many an eye was turned upon me in expressive sympathy. Imagine the revulsion of my feelings, from all the horrors of my situation, one moment before, to be comparatively free and exonerated!

Fortune, * * * *, and all that was enviable in life, seemed now to be within my grasp, for I was in a spirit that made light of every difficulty, and felt as though ‘*it were an easy task to pluck bright honour from the pale faced moon.*’ But still my despicable foe stood before me, and whilst Major R—b—y was prosing out in his usual hum-drum style, some admonition or other which I stood in no need of; I felt that it was now my turn to look at *him!* (Lieutenant ———) and I did so, in a manner that he quailed beneath.

* * * * *

The morning following the affair above related, I was sent on my way to head-quarters, and made two days’ march of it.

* A precious *guard* it must have been to have permitted a prisoner to become possessed of such an implement! Ed.

* * * *

I had scarcely stolen into the barrack room when the 'reveille' sounded, and immediately after to 'boot and saddle,' for a party suddenly required to aid in the suppression of riots at a contested election in Dugaroon. What were to me now the hardships of a soldier's life ! I sprang as lightly into my saddle, as if I were going upon a party of pleasure. 'Mr. Gairay—Gray—and your humble servant, &c. &c. move on with Corporal Crabtree, and form the advance guard'—'two files more to the rear'—'squadron' three's right;' 'trot, march,'—and away we swept, our horses neighing and prancing, and our sabres and swivel chains rattling about us with a martial clatter ; and on we swept through that beautiful country, whilst the sun breaking through the mists, which rolled in a fleecy cloud up the river's banks, displaying the foliage of well-wooded hills and dales, in all the gorgeous tints of autumn, villa after villa, more like palaces than private residences, opening in rapid succession upon the view. The lark soaring above us in all the wild melody of his joyous song ; and a few rough, manly voices from the rear, swelling into chorus to the cries of 'the gallant hussar !'

There is surely something inspiring and delightful in being carried over the earth by the energies of that noble and beautiful animal, the horse. A something intimately associated with our ideas of chivalry and military romance which alone would, in my opinion, render cavalry what it is, and ever will be—the superior branch of the service.

These opinions may be pronounced erroneous by some, and these feelings ridiculed by others, but I would simply ask any man who has moved in a battle field, whether he has not felt it to be true (I don't mean of course from the superior facility you possess for running away). But, look yonder at that regiment of grenadiers, toiling up the banks of that ravine beneath the burthen of the knapsack, firelock, and pouch ; and now they have to halt from mere exhaustion before the fire of the enemy, and resting on their arms, wipe away the sweat which blinds them, from their foreheads, and at the very crisis of their drooping energies, see how easily they are overwhelmed in the charge ; and whilst butt and bayonet are fast at work, and they are driven back step by step to their destruction. What trumpet is that, which clangours out the shrill summons to the canter and the charge ? Oh ! our exulting and almost-victorious foes have been out-flanked, by the rapid movements of our cavalry, and on they come, thundering down upon them, our gallant squadrons, in the glorious excitement of the '*Gaudia certamenis* !'

and now down come the lances to the guard, and up rises the wild and inspiring—hurra!!! and for a moment there is a struggle amidst the trampled ranks, and fiercely, but briefly, clash the bayonet and the sabre; and now the pursuing parties break and scatter amidst the flying enemy, and each trooper, as he guides through the carnage his bounding steed, feels that he acts a gallant and an independant part in the destinies of the day; and do but mark his graceful demivolt and glittering sabre, high above the head of his sinking antagonist, whose last resource is now to fling down his musket and cry for quarter.

These impressions may be viewed as the delusion of foolish excitement by those who know nothing about them; but I am sure there are but few who will have the bad taste to say, that a phlegmatic, hum-drum, bungy-brown, and sober style of sentiment is more becoming in a soldier. Certainly not; for out of such, no vindication for the choice of such a profession could be deduced; and the man who entertains such opinions, and yet has the impudence to figure in a soldier's coat, is about one of the most ridiculous puppets imaginable. Oh! no; he may make a mighty good alderman, and if, in addition to the usual merits of such a class of people, he should possess any education, any refinement, and any generosity, he certainly may become the agent of more extensive benefits to society, and also promote his own interests better than the soldier (under ordinary circumstances) could do, and therefore in the name of God, let him withdraw from the army, and strive to become one of such people; for if there is any thing hateful to me, it is—to hear a cold-blooded, numscull of a fellow, who has the honour to wear a sword, continually drivelling out the mean and mercenary sentiments of a butter-and-bacon man!

It is a proper military feeling which makes the French army so superior to ours, in its humbler grades; and until our method of organising an army be similar, never can we hope to equal them. In the French army, every officer has to serve a considerable period in the ranks, before he obtains his commission; and there he does not meet with the miserable degraded crew which one of our officers would find disgracing ours, were he similarly circumstanced. No; for there, even the noblest are private soldiers; and thousands of the most respectable young men in the country, who, from the short period of service to which they are bound, do not consequently relinquish the hopes of any other professional pursuits thereafter. Thus a military education is diffused throughout their empire, whilst the causes

I have enumerated, give respectability to the French army; and the distribution of its commissions, gives encouragement. The soldier's uniform is looked upon by that nation as the badge of honour, and not, (as with our countrymen,) 'the brand of infamy.'

It is related that a French soldier's unruly horse, having incommoded Louis the XIV. at a review, that monarch struck the man with his cane; whereupon, the former immediately drawing a pistol from his holster, and presenting the butt end of it to his sovereign, exclaimed, 'Sire, you have taken my honour, take my life.'

Another man was degraded and imprisoned, during the same reign, for *not* having shot a French general, who struck him; whilst he was a sentinel on the palace. These two anecdotes tell volumes both for the nation and their army!

You will never either hear amongst the French soldiers that continual grumbling about their duties, and mutinous reviling of their superiors, which is so prevalent amongst our's; who, in the comparative indolence of their lives, are making continual outcries against their treatment, although nine-tenths of them have been reared in hard labour at home, and never knew what it was to eat a decent meal, or put an attire upon their backs before they enlisted. Were I an officer, I should blush to apply the contumelious language to a French soldier, that I know would be merely viewed as reproof by one in our service; because, in the one case, I should both wound the feelings, and insult the pride of a man in every particular, but station, my equal; whereas in our army '*odi profanum vulgus!*' little or nothing can be effected, but by *corporal punishment*, which, by-the-by, is an *excellent institution*, because it appeals to those men through the only medium wherein they have any sensibility, namely, their corporeal sufferings; and although in one instance perhaps out of ten thousand, it may break the heart of a manly and a feeling character; yet, in the remaining nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine, it will only prove the salutary coercion for a brute; and as long as our armies shall be constituted and organised as they are 'Keep it up,' I say, 'and lay into them by all possible means!'

¶ There is something in the spirit of the foregoing, which we cannot but condemn. We give it insertion, however, that an opportunity may be given to others, to unsettle the mischievous opinions of the writer.—Ed.

How has it Worked?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE E. I. U. SERVICE JOURNAL.

SIR,—It is about four years since the promulgation of the order of the Governor General, abolishing corporal punishment, and the period which has subsequently elapsed affords ample time for forming a tolerably correct judgment relative to the manner in which its operation is calculated to affect the ulterior interests of the Indian Army; and, in intimate connection with that army, the permanency of our tenure in the East. The original friends and promoters of the measure congratulate themselves, because the ills with which it was said to be fraught have not been hitherto fully realized. There is no doubt on this question (as must be the case with most theories the practical effects of which mainly depend upon their reception by that mutable thing, the human mind) that the arguments for, and against it, were of a very exaggerated character. Nor is it to be regretted that the different advocates of any particular topic do run into extremes. By placing a subject in every possible point of view, and urging the arguments on either side to their utmost legitimate limits, the dispassionate mind is enabled to form a tolerably accurate estimate of its ultimate effects; or, at any rate, the discussion ought to prevent the heedless pursuance of a line of policy regardless of the difficulties which may present themselves; and indifferent to the noxious consequences to which it may lead. Unfortunately, Lord William Bentinck, instead approaching this subject in that calm and unprejudiced spirit so desirable in a legislator, assumed the tone of a political partisan, insultingly rejected the opinions of the experienced officers opposed to the proceeding, and passed a law, the baneful results of which are still but imperfectly developed. Sufficient, however, is already known to render it manifest, that, if the predictions of the opponents of the measure have not been entirely fulfilled, the benefits which his Lordship foretold have altogether failed. The ostensible motives by which his Lordship was actuated—were, humanity; the amelioration of the condition of the sepahi, and the consequent enlistment of a superior class of men; and the adequacy of the proposed substitutes, namely, rewards, dismissal, and imprisonment. With respect to the plea of humanity, I confess I am unable to appreciate that course of reasoning which would, for the sake of humanity, spare the misdemeanant a

temporary bodily suffering, and inflict the long-protracted pain of destitution not only upon him, but upon his family, extensive in some instances beyond the apprehension of persons unacquainted with the household economy of the natives.

In advertence to the improved condition of the sepahi, I am satisfied that all well-behaved men regard the abolition order as a most injudicious and hurtful measure; both as it entails additional duties upon them, during the confinement of their comrades, and as it tends to foster crime and insubordination by the absence of the power to inflict summary wholesome chastisement upon an offender. European and native officers alike concur in ridiculing the assumption that the order has facilitated the enlistment of recruits, or induced a superior description of men to enter the service. It was never customary for candidates for employment to make any allusion to corporal punishment, which was always too leniently applied to render its existence a matter of prominent importance; nor do candidates now seek for a confirmation of any reports that may have reached them regarding its abolition. In this respect, therefore, the measure has been a mere nullity.

But the main question is, and it is unfortunately on this point that the scheme has failed most signally, have the substitutes proved efficient? The salutary effects of rewards, increase of pay for service, and other advantages recently extended to the native army, will be cheerfully and gratefully acknowledged by all; and I am not disposed to institute a strict enquiry relative to the share Lord William had in originating or promoting these measures. It is sufficient for me that they are established, and promise to lead to much good. The substitute, however, upon which his Lordship principally depended for the successful issue of his scheme, was 'dismissal.' As before observed, this being a punishment of the innocent as well as the guilty, the extent of it can only be ascertained by such an inquisitorial interference with families, as would be repugnant to the prejudices of a high caste sepahi. The punishment is likewise deficient in that which ought to be the chief object of all penal enactments, namely, its influence in deterring others from committing misdeeds. A penalty limited in its object to the pain it imposes on the individual is revenge, and can never be recognised as a legitimate punishment. Now with respect to dismissal, how is it calculated to operate upon the minds of the multitude? A sepahi in front of the whole regiment commits some gross act of insubordination, and probably enhances the original offence by declaring his intention not to serve, and insolently demanding his discharge. This is

of course refused, the pomp and circumstance of a court-martial are gone through, and the prisoner is sentenced to that, by the solemn award of a court-martial, which he committed a military offence in demanding. The individual so dismissed returns to his native village, vilifies the service, accounts himself a ill-treated man, and by his abuse inflames the minds of others against the government. So long as he continues in the lines of the regiment he retains a high tone of bravado, and although he usually, eventually suffers all the anguish brought upon him by penury and destitution, he is far removed from the spot, where this evidence of the fearful effects of his misconduct might shed a beneficial influence over the minds of others. All, however, that his comrades learn, is the extent to which they can proceed in insubordination without being coerced by summary punishment; and the means by which they can escape when they have exceeded the bounds of good conduct. But there is another objection to this punishment, which appears to call for the serious consideration of government. I allude to the impolicy of turning loose upon the country such a vast number of able-bodied, disciplined soldiers, whose habits will operate against their quietly applying themselves to any peaceful occupation, and whose interest, passions, and discontents will combine to prompt them to join the ranks of the first enemy who may appear. The extent to which discharges have taken place of late years can be understood by those alone who have thoroughly investigated the subject. But until courts-martial have the power to award more efficacious punishments, the evil must continue to increase. The general officer of one division has deemed it expedient to issue an order discouraging the practice of discharging men, yet what other punishment is there? Simple imprisonment in the barracks is scarcely deserving the name of punishment. Listen to the observations of the members of native courts-martial, when adjudging a penalty for a crime, and you will ascertain their estimation of imprisonment as an efficient infliction. The only restraint a prisoner experiences is the exclusion of his family, and this exclusion, I am disposed to think, is by no means so rigid as it ought to be; the connivance of the guard admits of an easy intercourse. In other respects he is happy. His comrades are about him all day; he eats, drinks, and sleeps to his heart's content. His pay continues. In short, allow his family access to him, and he is better pleased than if he had his freedom with its concomitants of drills, guards, and detachments. What then must be the reflection in the mind of

the well-behaved sepahi, who has feelings in unison with the prisoner relative to the pleasures of ease, and the annoyances of continued work? Rely upon it, if the duties of the regiment chance to be rather onerous, a large proportion of the men envy the prisoner his exemption from work; and, instead of taking warning by his example, are rather tempted to transgress that they may enjoy the sweets of repose.

That the measure has produced the reverse of beneficial results most practical men will testify, and a reference to the Black Book of regiments, and to the nature of the offences now committed by sepahies will afford strong confirmation of their testimony. But I am far from thinking the mischief is as yet fully known, even as it is likely to affect the army in times of peace. I was informed by an officer, who has been upwards of ten years an adjutant, and whose untiring zeal, during the whole of that period, reflects upon him the highest credit, and renders him peculiarly qualified to offer an opinion, that he found, and as far as he could learn, it was the same in other corps, the worst effects of the abolition order were exemplified in the general 'slovenly manner in which duty is done: men going to sleep on their posts, quitting their posts, and laying aside their arms when on duty as sentries.' It is a melancholy truth, that the discipline of the army is deteriorating daily. Hitherto, the younger men have been restrained within some bounds by the example of men, who were disciplined under the old system, and whose notions of subordination, as then inculcated and enforced, are still untainted, but when all these men are removed, the progress to disorganization will be rapid.

I have endeavoured to point out some of the effects of the ill-advised order upon troops on garrison duty; it still remains to be proved by the test of experience, how it will answer in the field; how far it will be judicious to strengthen the enemy by discharging, in the vicinity of his camp, ready-trained sepahies; and how far sepahies, instructed by us, will be useful in disciplining the ranks of our opponents. The problem still remains to be solved, as to whether an army can be kept together in the field upon the enlightened philanthropic principles which it is now the fashion to advocate; or, whether the mild punishment of death will not be substituted for the 'barbarous, inhuman, savage torture' of corporal punishment!!

In conclusion, I beg to express my belief—a belief I entertain in common with the majority of officers, European and Native, that the cat-o'-nine-tails might be safely re-introduced into the native army, restricting its application in garrison to the descrip-

tion of crime comprised in the term, 'Disgraceful conduct' ; in the Queen's Army, to desertion, and to cases of gross insubordination ; and enlarging the sphere of its operation in the field. It need be but seldom resorted to, but the conviction, that it can and will be used in case of necessity, would exercise a salutary restraining influence over the minds of all. It is a curious anomaly in the present system, that a sepahi is liable to corporal punishment by the civil power for offences for which he cannot be so visited by a court-martial ; and it is within my own knowledge that an officer (a captain) did, in his capacity as a civil magistrate, upon his own sole authority, summarily and *legally* inflict corporal punishment upon a sepahi, although that same officer, in conjunction with fourteen others, after 'maturely weighing and considering the whole of the evidence,' and under the sanction and controul of the Commander-in-chief, could not have awarded the offender a single lash ! This, you must admit, is pretty well for the march of intellect, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

There is another absurd inconsistency in the regulation.—Solitary confinement is not a punishment adjudicable by a court-martial ; nevertheless, a commanding-officer has the discretionary power of placing a man in a solitary cell for seven days, with a restriction as to food, &c. &c. : thereby entrusting an individual with authority to inflict a punishment of a very rigorous nature, whilst they forbid its being used by courts-martial. This description of punishment is really severe, and especially distasteful to a native, and I sincerely trust it may be introduced generally, without delay.

It would be the next best measure to the repeal of the abolition order. Even in its present limited application it is the only reclaiming punishment we have. Dismissal may ruin, but obviously cannot reclaim a sepahi, and the other punishments are too lenient to be applied to any but the most venial offences.

If the want of ability displayed in the discussion of this subject, has not weakened the arguments too much, to admit of your giving them a place in your next number, I shall feel obliged by your inserting this letter, which you are at liberty to curtail if you deem it too lengthy. I do not pretend to throw out new ideas. My object is to give in a connected form, the result of my own observations, and the opinions I have imbibed from the remarks of others. In the present threatening conjunction of affairs, the good government of the army is a subject of the deepest importance. With

external enemies in the north, east, and west; with allies whose fidelity is contingent upon our success; and with newly annexed provinces waiting but an opportunity to shake off our yoke, our army should be in the highest state of discipline, or, in the time of need, we shall not be in a position for

ATTACK AND DEFENCE.

July 30, 1838.

Target Practice.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE U. S. SERVICE JOURNAL.

SIR,—Could not the attention of the Commander-in-chief be drawn to the present system of Target Practice, or is there not one of the seventy-four commanding-officers, that would come forward and point out the absurd practice now in force throughout the army, both detrimental and unjust to the men? If I could for a moment suppose that I should be listened to (being very low in the service, but long enough to stand at the head of the captains), I would draw the attention of my own commanding-officer; but, as the chances are, it would be treated, like every thing else rising from a junior, with contempt, I am obliged to submit through your Journal, what I would propose as an amendment, to our present one, which is at least irrational in every way. But first of all, let us examine our present system, which is to fire at a target six feet diameter, placed before a bank of earth which receives all the missing bullets. Nothing can be more ineffectual in the way of instruction than this method. Every shot which misses the target, might as well have been fired vertically in the air, for any instruction it can have afforded to the firer; even those bullets which do strike the target will furnish no precise criterion of experience, unless the actual mark of each be immediately pointed out to the man who fired it. Now what I would suggest is,—have the butt blackened all over, then designate a perpendicular figure with whitening from ten to twelve inches broad, and five feet high on the black butt, the bullets will make very distinct marks upon it, while those which miss will leave white ones on the butt. It may also be well to observe that a bright red is undoubtedly the colour which can be seen at the greatest distance, consequently the properest for a bull's eye. A marker should be seated about five yards on one side of the butt, and

should be provided with some lamp black, and white wash with a brush, to enable him to point out to the man who fired the exact spot as a criterion to regulate his next attempt, as it must give satisfaction; for a man might as well be made to shoot at a bottle in the dark, as to practise without knowing where the bullet strikes, except, by chance, he may hit the bull's eye; and I will venture to assert, that five shots fired with care, will produce more improvement than fifty expended in the usual manner, with all the extra drill and such nonsense as is now in force, creating disgust than otherwise. No shot should be allowed to count, which strikes the butt more than five feet from the ground; and it is better to aim low than high, for the bullet falls short, and if on tolerable bad ground and in a right direction, there is a probability of its killing.

In many corps an absurd custom prevails, of pointing the piece upwards and bringing it down to a level with the object to be fired at; this is decidedly bad, there being many objections to it, which any one must be aware of; but in the room of it, the pieces should, previously to being cocked, be brought down to less than a yard from the foot of the firer, then steadily raised up to the line of the object, and when within a short distance from the proposed level, the trigger should be gradually pressed, according to the knowledge which the firer has of it, so that it may just go off without any pull at the desired moment, for the aim should not be prolonged beyond the arrival of the sight at the intended level; whenever it is so the piece must be covered below it, and brought up again. As long as the piece is in motion upwards, the perpendicular line will be true and steady; but when the perpendicular motion leaves, the horizontal vacillation begins. Trusting some one will look into this, I remain,

Your's obedient,

FUSILIER.

June 24, 1838.

On Promotion to the Rank of Naick.

'Alia tentanda via est.'

Of all the mandates issued by the present Head of the Army none will have induced a more wholesome reform, or caused a greater efficiency in the Native Army than his order of the 5th May 1837, abrogating the seniority system in promotion to naick, and replacing it by one of fitness.

As however an innovation of this kind must necessarily cause soreness to those of the 'negative character,' otherwise good men and true, which the remunerating salve of extra pay will not be able completely to heal, it behoves commanding officers to see promotion meted out with such even-handed justice, as will leave no room for the cavillings and complaints of the discontented, and especially to be ever watchful that one company is not a gainer to the detriment of another.

It is more particularly to this last point I wish to draw attention, as the wording of His Excellency's order, already referred to, has, by the literal interpretation put on it, led to a custom in some corps, which cannot fail (however unintentional) to create an unfair system of promotion. The part of the order bearing on the point under consideration, is—

'In all ordinary cases vacancies ought to be filled from troops and companies by rotation from right to left of a regiment without advertence to a company in which a vacancy may have occurred.'

Now take any two companies, say 1st and 2d, and it is an even chance you will find the *first* for promotion in No. 1, has served in the regiment a *shorter period* than the man in No. 2, so by the right to left system, a junior supersedes a senior.

Some companies have more smart men among the seniors than others, and I am acquainted with a case of two sepoys who have been *drill instructors* for years past (which puts their qualifications beyond a doubt) who have been superseded over and over again by *juniors* in other companies, and must be so again if this system is to continue, as the seniors, and equals in their company, must be served first. Again this system is open to still greater objections, as regards light companies,—in some corps the pick of the regiment, (except of course the grenadiers who are chosen for height) and in others the pick of the recruits, but in all considered as the smartest company in the regiment. In this company almost every sepoy of good character is fit for promotion, whereas in other companies one half or two thirds of the men, with reference to qualification, can never be promoted. No officer of a light company has ever occasion to go down far in his roll in selecting a man for promotion, but how often does the officer of another company go down to the 20th—aye, 30th, ere he can pitch upon one with the necessary qualifications; and when found let me ask, is not the promotion of that man unjust, to, say at least, a dozen of the light company, *his seniors, and all equally fit for promotion?*

A smart man in a battalion company 20th on the roll, shines forth a conspicuous character, '*velut luna inter astra minores,*' and may look for speedy promotion, but when may his com-

peer in the light company expect it?—not for the next ten years, and then perhaps he may be objected to, on the plea of advanced age; and it is a fact, that men are still sepoy in the light company, whom, had they not been *picked*, but allowed to remain in the companies they were first posted to, would have been promoted long ere this, their juniors having been so, and they are only waiting with that ‘hope deferred, which maketh the heart sick,’ for their turn to obtain promotion also in the light company; consequently the right to left system cannot fail to be injurious to the interests of the men of this company, by the accelerated rate of promotion it gives to smart individuals in other companies.

Fortunately the same order that has caused the ban, has also furnished the antidote in the one word ‘*ordinary*,’ and I would humbly suggest to commanding officers of corps where the right to left system *invariably* obtains, whether cases similar to the foregoing might not be considered as *EXTRA ordinary*; and there is a mode attainable in the promotion to naick, whereby all these unnecessary heart burnings and disappointments may be obviated without unfairness to any particular company. Simply let the commanding officer on a vacancy occurring call for a recommendatory roll from the eight officers commanding companies, and send for the eight men therein recommended, when *if the senior* should prove himself *equally* smart, promote him without reference to the company he may be in, or how many steps that company may have had; should the *senior* not appear qualified, call for another roll, but *undecidably* abide by the rule of promoting the *senior of the eight fit men*. The order I have already quoted, adds,

‘Seniority can be permitted to operate in this selection only when the qualification or fitness of two or more sepoy are equal, in which case the senior is always to be preferred.’

Now if commanding officers would only apply this to their regiments instead of companies, they would be spared the annoyance of committing unintentional injustice, which, with the right to left system, they cannot avoid doing, and I do not consider it would be a difficult matter for a commanding officer to persuade himself that every case in which a *junior supersedes a senior equally fit for promotion* was more than an *ordinary* case, and that it would only be acting up to the intention of His Excellency’s order to deal with it accordingly.

Some may suppose this plan would be interfering with the patronage of officers commanding companies, but surely such would not be the case, as the recommendations still emanate from them, and the commanding officer, whatever mode of pro-

motion is adopted, has the power to object to an improper nomination. Another may advance that it would upset all regularity, but, let me ask, has not the order effected this already? No man now attains to the different grades in his original company, but on obtaining promotion is removed to the one where the vacancy occurred, and on joining it as *fifth naick*, how often in the present state of things will it not be found that he is *positively senior* in the regiment to the *third or fourth naick* of that company.

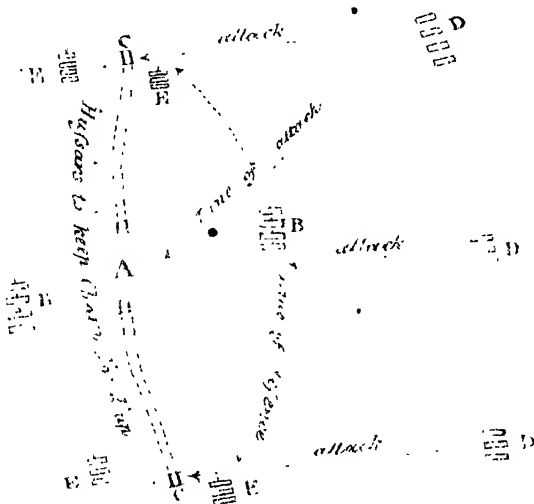
I really am not aware of a single valid objection that could be urged against the remedy I have proposed to insure a fairer distribution of promotion among the sepoys, but should any exist, I trust it will be noticed by some of your correspondents, as my only object in addressing you is to see.

RIGHT EXTEND.

Of Convoys.

The position of the army ought to cover them against any serious attempt on the part of the enemy, for which purpose the flank of the road by which they move should never be presented to his enterprizes; it should be perpendicular to the line of battle, which should cover and protect it. They are secured against the attempts of isolated detachments or partizan corps by their escorts, which are increased or diminished according as more or less is feared from the enemy. These escorts are composed of infantry, cavalry, and artillery in the usual proportions. A General cannot be too careful to secure his convoys. Frederic recommends, as a good method, to occupy the villages or defiles through which they are to pass, and push the escort two or three miles towards the enemy: this will secure and mask the convoy, whilst the main body of the escort will be kept together. When, in an open country large bodies of irregular horse are to be opposed, the escort cannot quit the convoy, which would be exposed to danger by removing to a distance from it. The convoy should march as much together, and occupy as little space as possible, in order to facilitate the defence, but the localities are often unfavorable: For example, it frequently happens that there are not a sufficiency of roads; in such cases, the best dispositions must be made that the affair will admit of. When a line of convoy is very extensive, it can only be defended by manœuvring offen-

sively, and keeping the enemy at such a distance from either flank, that he can reach and force no point before you can arrive on his flanks and rear. The heads and rear of the files of waggons are covered by some infantry, a few hussars are scattered along the line of march, to compel the drivers to keep constantly close up, and the main body of the escort is pushed at about two or three miles towards the enemy, more or less, according to circumstances and the extent of line to be defended; or, in an open country, where it would be dangerous to remove to a distance in consequence of the presence of a force, the description and rapidity of whose movements permit it to menace either flank without compromising itself, some such disposition as the following may be adopted.



CC Country

B Battalions of Escort

B Squadrons of Escort

A Interval to admit of whole car^{ts} being brought to either flank if necessary

B The map shows in difficult position the attack and defence of which can be seen

This arrangement has the advantage of enabling you to keep your forces together, so as to fall upon the enemy with vigor, wherever he attempts an attack. If he assails the head or rear of the column, he will be received by the battalions in front, whilst the cavalry will fall on his flanks and rear. Should he attempt the centre, you are already there, and he must first charge and defeat you. If he assembles his force on one flank, you have a direct communication through the centre. If a good look out is kept, he will certainly be compelled to desist, whereas, if your troops had been parcelled out along the whole line, you would have been so weak everywhere as to risk being broken on some point. This subject may be ended by saying, that the art of the general consists rather in manœuvring, and so conducting his operations, as to preclude the possibility of a serious attack being made upon his convoys, than in succouring them when attacked, or making extensive dispositions to cover them; since all detachments for this purpose must weaken the active army, and expose vulnerable points. Unless they are large they will be beaten, and their defeat may compromise the safety of the army. It may also be observed, that though a great deal has been written regarding the protection of convoys by their escorts, against strong attacks, yet very few officers have come well out of these affairs, which are not always fortunate.

EUGENE.

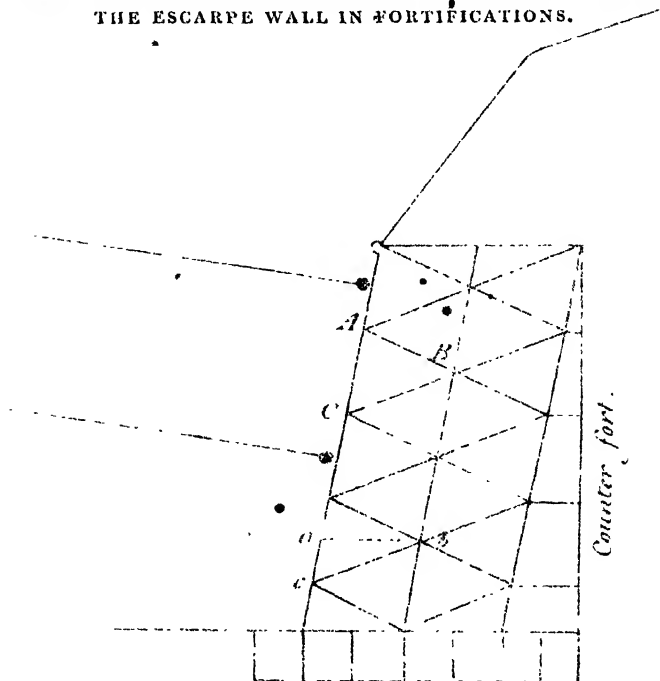
On Fortification.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE E. I. UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL.

SIR,—As you seem to have taken Colburn's *United Service Journal* as your model, I presume, like it, you are ever ready to give publication to the suggestions of military men when they have anything to offer for the improvement of any branch of their profession, reserving to yourself, as a matter of course, the privilege of rejecting such of their contributions as may not appear to you worthy of a place in your periodical, and, it is to be hoped, making all allowances, for the want of style and other faults, which, as may be expected, will distinguish the productions of the juniors of those amongst your readers, who would feel proud on perceiving as, I hope I may do, some of their own writings as they travel through the instructive pages of your *Magazine*. If I am not mistaken then in my suspicions,

and you think what follows deserving of insertion, I beg you will find room for

A PLAN FOR AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE REVETMENT OF THE ESCARPE WALL IN FORTIFICATIONS.



The chief object of the engineer in building a revetment in the escarpe, is to retain the earth of the superstructure from falling into the ditch, as well as to prolong the defence of the body of the place, by offering as powerful and lengthened an opposition as possible to the besieger's endeavours to make a practicable breach; but the present system of building these walls being, as has been proved in every siege which has yet taken place, wholly inadequate to prevent breaches being made on every occasion, the escarpe having fallen before the breaching batteries, there is a wide field open to improvement, and much room for the engineer to exercise his ingenuity in trying to remedy the defect. It is thought the existing fault may be

entirely removed by the plan now put forth, which may perhaps some of these days supersede the one now in vogue.

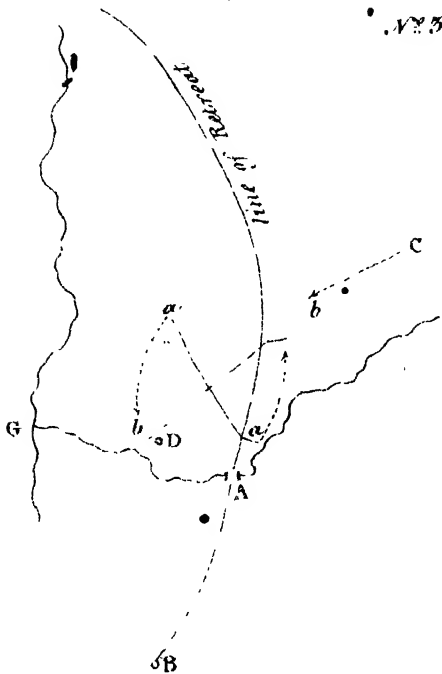
It is proposed then to substitute, in room of the common masonry work, large masses of stone, of a circular shape, having a square base, with a side of four, five or six feet. By looking at the diagram, it will be perceived, that the effect of an enemy's shot on these large blocks, like a hammer on a wedge, will tend to have the opposite effect to that expected from them, and instead of bringing down the wall, the only impression will be to strengthen it by striking the wedges on their bases, and thus to rivet the parts of the work more firmly together. The depth of each stone should be considerable, and every block in both compartments of the shape now suggested. The stones made use of ought to be of as soft a nature as procurable, and those least likely to split into lamina. Even admitting fractures to take place, which is by no means probable in blocks of such magnitude, the divisions *a, b, c*, for instance, would preserve their original triangular shape *A, B, C*, and not until the wall was actually ground into small fragments, could a breach be rendered practicable, if made at all.

I am, your obedient servant,

PRESTER JOHN.

Madura, 30th January.

Combinations of Battle.—No. 3.



aa first position
bb second position

- The enemy operating from B, crosses the bridge A, early in the morning: at break of day he assails my advanced posts of the left: my army is in echelon by divisions, left in front: The echellons of the right advance to the support of those engaged in their front. The line has arrived almost parallel to the river A. G. When the echellon of the left, so long engaged, begins to lose ground; I cause it to be supported by a brigade of the reserve, whilst my right continues its move-

ment to occupy the village D, situated on a rising ground, towards which the enemy has injudiciously directed the greater part of his cavalry. This done, and my infantry firmly established on this point, I order a movement of retreat to be commenced from the left, pivoting upon the right throughout the whole line, with a view to reform it upon a division of reserve, which is already in communication coming from the point C, whence it had been recalled at the commencement of the action. This retreat is conducted regularly by alternate masses covered by repeated charges of cavalry. The enemy who has in vain attacked the village D, does not hesitate to follow this movement; his line becomes somewhat extended, and the situation of his troops pursuing my left, critical in case of a check, since a large portion of my line is actually nearer the bridge A, than themselves. The echellons of the left have already reached the point *b*, crossing my line of retreat. It is time to halt, but the fresh division from C, is in position on the left of the road: its junction is effected: I therefore stop the movement of retreat and await in the position *b, b*, the approach of the enemy's right; the columns of which after sustaining a heavy fire of artillery, arrive within charging distance. The victory is mine, the enemy has imprudently engaged his reserves to obtain a flattering, but dangerous success: the troops of my right are still victorious and in position; finally I have a division of fresh troops, which have not yet engaged to oppose his progress on the left. I cause his advancing columns to be charged simultaneously in front and flank by this infantry and a brigade of cavalry; the attack is successful as was to be expected, being made by fresh troops against those which have been already in action. The advance follows throughout the line, and in a moment the late victorious aspect of the enemy is changed to one of total defeat, and rapidly increasing confusion. It is with difficulty that a portion of his army escapes by the bridges in its rear. I take up a position for the night, opposite the river, with the advanced posts on its banks. Observations: the enemy was wrong in advancing so hastily, without first making himself master of the village D, commanding his rear completely. Instead of engaging his reserves to force the retreat of my left, he should have endeavored to drive back my right: this was requisite, in order to render the advance of his own safe. Never engage your reserves till the last necessity: secure your own positions before you attack those of your opponent, and for this purpose shun extended movements, which, whilst they tend to turn your adversary's flanks and rear, leave your own in his power during the

the operation. My right being in this instance master of the defile D, successful and repulsing, the enemy might have been expected to assume the offensive, by marching on the bridge A, where it would arrive in half the time that the enemy could turn my left; unless then there was some insurmountable obstacle to my raising this point, the advance of the rest of the army beyond the level of D, and particularly the engagement of the reserves to obtain this advance was injudicious. Although it is proper to pursue the enemy, when beaten, it is also requisite to avoid doing so in such a manner, as to compromise your victory.

EUGENE.

Kurnaul, 8th March.

The Army of Candahar.

A quarterly publication is not the place in which a reader will look for news; and in our last we explained that the peculiar practice and interests of the daily press of India, tending so directly to the prominent discussion of purely military questions, rendered it impossible for even a monthly periodical, devoted to the same subjects exclusively, to compete in that particular department, with its more oft-appearing contemporaries. On the present occasion, therefore, we cannot pretend to afford our readers any new information, nor even bring them up, reviewingly, to nearer than perhaps three weeks of the time in which what we now write (towards the end of September,) shall be duly laid before them. And there is another reason—not indeed arising out of the necessity of the case, but originating in what we look upon to be a proper public feeling, as circumstances are, — which will stand in the way of our making this article as interesting in a controversial, or perhaps we might say a piquant sense, as it might be made if we took a different view, from the one we do take, of our duty to the state. We allude to an enquiry into the *policy* of the projects and arrangements under which it is now determined to carry on the approaching war. We should not feel disposed, indeed, to condemn that policy, in toto; but there are portions of it, and those of considerable importance, and which have long since been discussed in the daily publication with which this work is connected, to remark upon which now, might afford us the opportunity of throwing more spirit into our observations than it will be possible to infuse into its intended

sober character. Our opinion, however, is, that once a course of great and critical operations has been *resolved* on by the government, and when measures have been so far advanced that a fundamental change in them would be politically impossible, without greater detriment accruing from the change itself, than could be countervailed by any advantages derivable from the adoption of a different system; it is not consonant with a right feeling of our country's interests, to apply the force of the press in weakening the state proceedings in public opinion,—the time being past for applying what objectors to the actual system look upon as the remedy. The Indian Government having resolved on the re-establishment of Shah Shooja, in preference to any other claimant, on the throne of Cabul; and, partly in pursuance of that object, to march an army circuitously (in consequence of Runjeet's opposition to his country's being made the throughfare—a shrewdly politic opposition, in *him*, however—having been deferred to) towards Candahar, or, it may be, even to Herat; the next thing to be done was to apportion the means to the end, not only for the accomplishment of the particular end, but for the perfect determent of surrounding enemies (virtual enemies) from any attempt against our possessions while our main strength was to be drawn off for the new and weighty enterprise beyond our usual boundaries. If to *this* extent, the adaptation of means have not, in our opinion, been yet effectuated, we urge the desideratum on our rulers' attention now, in the belief that there is still time to supply it, and that if it be not supplied we shall, in the end, experience difficulties which will cost us vastly more than the steps we look upon as calculated to insure their prevention. The effective strength of the force now in course of rendezvous at Kurnaul, does not, we should imagine, much exceed ten thousand men, exclusive of a brigade of irregular horse, a most useful arm, for almost all Indian service, and on the present occasion likely to be particularly so, under the command of so celebrated an officer as brigadier (colonel) Skinner, a man grown hoary in such service, and a thousand times distinguished in it. In regard to *materiel*, it is unquestionably a splendid force; equal to cope against odds from *any army in the world*, and against immense odds from any army that it is likely to be opposed to:—but still it is too small.

Well, *that* objection is admitted by those in whose hands lies the management of the war; and accordingly they decide upon strengthening it by about half its number from Bombay, thus completing it to a strength of, say, fifteen thousand men, not, however, as we calculate it, sabres and bayonets alone

amounting to that; but inclusive of horse and foot artillery. Still this is, in our humble judgment, too small an army, with reference to all the probable contingencies. We accept no answer to this objection which may be based on the fact of Shah Shooja's being furnished with a separate division of or six or eight thousand troops; as whatever may be the ultimate efficiency to which that force may attain, it cannot be brought to such a state of *service* efficiency, within a year from the present time (for there is no royal road to perfect discipline) as shall render it of use in the event of the regular army's standing in need of direct support, or of its flank or rear requiring active protection. If the fifteen thousand men forming the Army of Candahar could be kept undiminished by sickness or general casualty, we are persuaded it might make its way to the heart of Persia itself; but no such good fortune can reasonably be expected, nor even in a degree to which it might fairly be relied on if the army were operating within our former war boundaries towards the north and west. The countries now to be entered are essentially foreign to our native troops, and the climate is not likely to be so favorable to their constitutions as the climate of Hindoostan, nor their expatriated position to be without its effect, after a time, upon their spirits. Sickness will, therefore, probably prevail among them to a very weakening extent; and from other obvious causes, we fear it will be found to visit also the Europeans in an unusually alarming manner before the service can be ended.

To reinforce them will be difficult, even if practicable; but at all events it would not be prudent to send, *longo intervallo*, a *little* force after them to supply the casualties to which we have referred. Weak regiments cannot *there* be relieved by strong ones, as they might be within the limits of what may be called our own empire, even while hostilities should be going on in front;—for, in our former wars our rearward communications have always been kept open enough to allow of the march though those territories of comparatively small detachments. Even the geographical position of Cabool, and the terms (we presume) on which the men of that subsidiary force are being enlisted, would preclude the reinstated Shah's co-operation with the regular army in the event of its penetrating in a very westerly direction; so that all things considered the conclusion we come to is that not less than five and twenty thousand men should be sent on the expedition under Sir Henry Fane's command, especially assuming the possibility of its *having to fight its way back again*.

The Governor General ought to, and probably does, know best the degree of confidence which may be placed in Runjeet Sing, whom events have certainly elevated into the (to us derogatory) position of an arbiter, or what we apprehend the native powers, generally, as well as he himself, will deem tantamount to an arbiter, of the destinies of India, as between Russia and England: and we must suppose his lordship has also fully considered the probable consequences in the disarrangement of our northern policy, which would ensue upon the death of this potentate pending the northward operations. But under no view, which our present extent of information can encourage us to think a sound one, does it appear to us that the ARMY OF CANDAHAR (or by whatever title it is to be officially designated) as at present constituted, is sufficiently strong for the purposes of its assemblage. This conceded, there would certainly be no difficulty in yet reinforcing it to the required extent,—if that were *all* that the Government would have to compass. But in drawing together additional troops for that sole object, the integrity of our present possessions becomes so greatly compromised, that such a measure must be looked upon as totally infeasible, unless a great augmentation of the army should be synchronically directed; and the expense of that resource would be an obstacle which, perhaps, the local authorities would not dare to set aside. Acting under this restriction, however,—this awe of responsibility,—we must admit that the Government are proceeding with all the vigour which is in other respects exercisable; and that, be the policy of their system bad or good, they are adopting the best means within their discretionary power of working it out successfully. If they fear to snap the tether which reaches from home, and hampers them, they are at least going the entire length of it, even at a stretch,—and this is as much as can be expected from minds below the high and rare standard of patriotic greatness.

The numerous selections which we have made, in their proper department, both in this number, and in our last, from contemporary publications, upon the one-engrossing subject of the Political Horizon, make it almost imperative on us to limit our own remarks, here, lest we run into a mere repetition of what others (or haply ourselves, elsewhere) have said, and in some cases with a vigour and penetration, in unison with the freshness of mind which could then be brought to bear on an unexhausted question; but there is one part—purely disciplinary, though like all disciplinary practices, closely affecting the political re-

sult, in war—which, although it has been passingly alluded to in the *Military Chronicle*, is of such vital importance as to call for urgent notice in such a work as this. We allude to the subject of corporal punishment in the native army. Even though peace has existed since the time when that most incapable soldier, Lord William Bentinck, decreed its utter abolition, it is an easily provable, and it is also an undeniable, fact that the discipline of the army has deteriorated in virtually, if not quite overtly, as full a degree as the opponents of his measure predicted from the outset. Its bonds have been fearfully loosened; and if they have not been actually snapt asunder and contemptuously tossed away, the non-completion of the climax has not been in any wise owing to the efficiency of the substituted and most ridiculous penalty of discharge from the service, but from the old and well trained men being not easily seduced from the *order* in which they were reared and educated, as soldiers, and from some minor causes compatible enough with a state of peaceful ease. But it does appear to us to be a wantonly hazardous experiment in military governance, to send forth an army on foreign service without the only adequate power, ever invented, of maintaining its discipline, being placed in the hands of him who is to command it. The eleventh hour may have struck, and it may now be deemed hazardous to recall the (it were some excuse for him if we could say madman act, but truth compels us to call it the) officially criminal act of Lord William Bentinck; but we are not among those who entertain that timid and unsound opinion. Better, indeed, would it have been to have *abolished the abolition*, as soon as the back of its perpetrator was turned; but though that opportunity was in short-sightedness, or moral infirmity, passed by, let not the only remaining one be neglected. If Sir Henry Fane felt compelled to say, in his Parliamentary evidence, that unless he had possessed the power of inflicting corporal punishment (to a greater extent than it is now inflictable in even the Queen's army) he could not have marched the large body of British troops, even in peace time, which he did march through a part of France, with that credit to himself and to his country which the French Government itself acknowledged and rewarded; how can he be expected to preserve the discipline, in the instance now before us, of an army likely to be subjected to the toils, the privations, the discouragements, incidental to the hostile operations he will probably have to perform, and of which army the native portion cannot be expected to be ultimately other, than impatient of a service which takes them far from their

homes, which may afflict *them* with disease, even though Europeans may escape much suffering, and of which the duration cannot be definitely ascertained ! Discharge from the service is not a punishment, for soldiers whose services are required, and as to the at best but piddling expedient of extra duty,—what is there to enforce it ? ‘ You shall have extra guard,’ says the commander:—‘ I shall not perform it,’ says the soldier:—and what then is the enfeebled officer to do ? And if men desire to quit the army after they have got to Shikarpore, and tasted a *little* of the service which lengthens out before them ? Their discharge will be refused. What then ? Why, they may commit any offence which first comes into their head—refuse to do some duty or other—or *any* duty—and a court-martial will accommodate them with the very thing they wanted. It is a fearful test to which to put the virtue of a radically foolish experiment ; and we, therefore, raise our voice loudly against it, while yet our forewarning, if listened to, might be effective ; and we refer, once for all, to the opinions of the best and wisest officers of Her Majesty’s army, on the general merits of the question, and to the *facts*, which must be well known at head-quarters,—if commandants of corps have reported matters frankly,—that have transpired in this army, and which show the evil effects that the order has already had upon its general discipline.

There is yet another very important question, of a politico-military nature, connected with the undertaking which we have summarily reviewed, but upon which question we do not think it necessary to enter very largely. We allude to the appointment of a civil Commissioner, to accompany the army and direct the political department of the service. In our selections will be found, transcribed from the *Englishman*, opinions on this subject in which we fully coincide, both as those opinions regard the intended Commissioner personally, and the state-expediency of the measure which has led to his nomination. In those opinions, we believe, every person of understanding will concur. All history sustains their truth, and human nature, which is the basis of authentic history, demonstrates their infallaciousness to all who understand it.

In concluding these remarks, we should not omit to mention the correct spirit in which the Commander-in-chief has exercised his patronage on the occasion of which we speak. He appears to have acted in entire accordance with a suggestion offered to his notice in the *Military Chronicle*, and which was that, as a general rule, the officers belonging to corps composing the force itself should be selected to fill the ap-

pointments connected with the expedition;—but we feel bound to observe that, from a rough comparison of dates (guided by the rates of letter travelling) His Excellency must have resolved to act very generally on that good plan, before he could have seen the sentiments which the above *Chronicle* contained, so that the coincidence between the recommendation and the practice must have been purely fortuitous, and to Sir Henry be the credit of the fair and salutary arrangement. To him and to his army, we say, most cordially:—Go on, and Prosper!

THE MILITARY MUSER.

Memorandum on Horse Artillery.

CHAPTER VI. •

THE BENGAL SYSTEM.—(Continued.)

It is stated by Lieutenant General Allix*, of the French artillery, that when Gribeauval proposed, in 1767, his new system to the French Government, he was obliged to resort to a little *finesse* (*une petite ruse de guerre*) which completely succeeded. Gribeauval declared that his artillery was so light, and was moved with such ease and mobility, that, at field exercise, the guns were manœuvred solely by the drag ropes without the aid of horses; the gunners were accustomed to exercise the pieces in this manner on the level ground of the artillery polygons. All the world was enchanted with the new system of manœuvring artillery without horses; there was to be an immense saving, as neither horses or drivers were required, and there was therefore no occasion for forage. Having thus prepared the minds '*des gens simples*' in favour of his system, a military camp was formed on the plains of Frascatti near Metz, and the Gribeauval artillery performed a '*grande coup*' manœuvring on a firm horizontal plain with the gunners at the drag ropes, without the aid of a single horse. The drag ropes and the gunners did wonders, and the new artillery followed, without retarding, the march of the troops. Unaccustomed to see guns move with this velocity, the military sciolists of the new school were delighted, and joined in the universal chorus of applause, while the old artillery officers of the ponderous school of La Valiere must have been confounded at the success of Gribeauval's stratagem. • *N'est il pas pénible* (writes General

* Vide page 13, of the Preface of the '*Système D'Artillerie de campagne de Lieutenant General Allix*,' contained in his second letter to the *Maréchaux of France*, published in 1827 at Paris.

Allix) de penser qu'un aussi grand artilleur, et un homme d'une morale aussi sévère que l'était Gribeauval, ait été réduit à employer la ruse pour rendre à la France le grand service qu'il lui a rendu.' And so it was, and so it is, and ever will be, so long as human nature is constituted so as to form a judgment by the superficial observations of the mass of mankind; however, it was owing to this ruse that the system of Valiere which had been in force since 1732, was abrogated. Gribeauval reduced the weight of the field guns in the French army, restricting the field calibres to 4, 8, and 12, pounders, and by rendering the carriages less massive, and substituting iron, for wooden axles, the French artillery, which had formerly been unable to keep up with the infantry, acquired a power of locomotion only inferior to the horse artillery of Frederic the Great. The French Government were also indebted to Gribeauval for replacing the heavy 8-inch howitzer of Valiere for a lighter piece of a different construction, and a 6-inch calibre. The Gribeauval system of field artillery, therefore, consisted of four calibres, a system which is deprecated by some distinguished officers of the modern school, although it appears that the field artillery of the French army, still consists of four calibres. The following table will show that the French modern system has augmented the weight of metal for their field ordnance, and rendered some of their pieces actually heavier than those of Gribeauval, a fault which is greatly condemned by some French writers, and which Lieutenant General Allix, who appears to have served in all the revolutionary wars, and commanded the artillery of the left column in the Moscow campaign, deprecates in the strongest terms as a great military fault.

The weight of the guns, in the annexed table, is in English pounds.

Brass Field Ordnance.

Gribeauval's System.		Modern French System.		Royal System.		Former Bengal System.		New Bengal System.	
Calibre.	Wt. Eng.	Calibre.	Wt. Eng.	Calibre.	Wt.	Calibre.	Wt.	Calibre.	Wt.
12-pounder	1944	12-pounder	1944	9-pounder	1512	12-pr. hvy.	1344	9-pounder	1120
8 ditto	1296	8 ditto	1296	Hvy. 6-pr.	1344	12-pr. light	896	6 ditto	672
4 ditto	648	6 In. hzr.	1914	Lt. 6-pr.	672	6 ditto	578	4-pr. hzr.	1120
6-in. hzr.	648	24-pr. do.	1296	Hy. 5½ in. h.	1120	5½-in. hzr.	450	12 ditto	672
				12-pr. hzr.	672				
total . .	4536		6480		5320		3268		3584
average wt.	1134		1620		1064		817		896

In the above table there has only been included the field ordnance in current service, and mountain guns, such as 3-pounders in the British and Bengal service have been omitted. Indeed, the 3-pounder is utterly useless in India, where the artillery officer has the means of availing himself of elephant power, by which means even light 12-pounders may be carried over the highest mountains, and conveyed with as much facility as the lightest pieces. It appears, by these comparative tables, that the French modern system is by far the most ponderous, and exceeds that of Gribeauval in weight nearly one-third; while the British modern system is only two-thirds of the weight of that of the French.

The old Bengal system, and that of the new, nearly approximate in weight, and consists, like that of the French, of only four different pieces, although the old is more simple from having only three calibres, while two of its pieces were 12-pounders, a description of gun better adapted for firing shrapnel case than 9-pounders. Possibly this defect is counterbalanced by the superior length of the modern howitzers which renders them more efficient pieces than the short, light, old, 5½-inch howitzer; the only advantages the latter pieces had, were that on an emergency the short howitzer is more easily loaded, and when placed on the flanks of a battery, and loaded with grape shot, they could be turned with greater celerity, so as to cover the flank, and as defensive pieces where an enemy was charging a battery, the great fault of the shortness of their bore then became their greatest advantage: however, there can be no doubt that the modern 24 and 12-pounder howitzers, which are constructed on the same principle as the Russian *Licorne* and *Griffon*, although not so ponderous, are certainly more efficient pieces, than those of the obsolete pattern. Whilst on this subject, it seems desirable to enquire as to the nature of the field ordnance in use with the Russian artillery, as Russia is the only European power, that, from its geographical situation, and political relations with the Persian Court, can ever act as an auxiliary, in co-operating with the Persians, in an invasion of British India.

It appears that the Russian field artillery consists of 12, 8, and 6-pounder guns, and long, heavy, 6-inch, and 24-pounder howitzers already referred to, as *Licornes* and *Griffons*; and it appears that the Russians have incorporated several 12-pounder batteries in their regiments of horse artillery.

N. Okouneff,* a Russian Officer, and Aid-de camp to the Emperor Nicholas, who has written an able work, denominated 'A rational enquiry into the essential qualities of the three arms, Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery, and of their employment in field engagements,' is a great advocate for heavy calibres. He is directly opposed to the system of field artillery, advocated by Lieutenant General Allix, declaring, that 6, 8, and 12-pounders are the most suitable calibres for field engagements. To prove the inefficiency of the smaller calibres, he instances the attack by the advanced guard of Marshall Ney, near Woerlitz in the campaign of 1813 of the detachment of the partizan Colonel Figner, who commanded 3000 men, to which were attached six 4-pounders. Okouneff was sent, by the Russian General Comte Tanentzien, to re-conduct Figner's detachment to Déssau; the result shall be given in Okouneff's own words, as follows:—' mais j'arrivai au moment où les troupes étaient engagées. Le feu des canons du Colonel Figner ne produisait presque aucun effet, tandis que l'artillerie Française faisait un ravage affreux dans les rangs des partisans.'

A reference is also made to the battle of Leuthen, where Frederic the Great, having lost most of his artillery at Kolin and Breslau, brought into the field twenty pieces of heavy calibre on light field carriages; their harness and equipment, it is true, cost a good deal of trouble, observes Okouneff, 'Mais nous avons vu les services que ces pièces de gros calibre ont rendus à Frédéric à la bataille de Leuthen.' It appears from the statement of this writer that the Russian artillery use two kinds of grape shot, composed of 6 oz. and 3 oz. iron balls. The extreme range of the 6 oz. grape is said to be 800 yards for the 12-pounders, 700 yards for the 8-pounders, and 660 yards for the 6-pounders: the extreme range of the 3 oz. grape is 700 yards for the 12-pounders, 600 yards for the 8-pounders, and 540 yards for the 6-pounders; but, in order that the grape shot should have a murderous effect, the proper distances to fire this ammunition from field guns, are fixed at about 400 yards for the 12-pounders, 300 yards for the 8-pounders, and 260

* Vide 'Examen Raisonné des Propriétés des trois armes l' infanterie, la cavalerie et l' artillerie, de leur emploi dans les batailles, et de leur rapport entre elles; Par. N. Okouneff, aide-de-camp de S. M. L' Empereur de toutes les Russes—1832.

The select committee at Dum-Dum, have just recommended that four ounce canister grape, be used for all brass field ordnance for the Bengal army. This is a decided improvement.

yards for the 6-pounders. The howitzers are said to possess only a very short range in firing grape shot. Okounef declares that round shot is most efficient when fired against masses, and is therefore generally directed against troops formed in columns; but when the enemy approaches nearer, and his troops present an extended front, as when a battalion or squadron deploys into line of battle, the effect of grape shot is always more efficient, than that of cannon balls. But the howitzers seem the favourite description of ordnance with the Russians, and Okounef recommends their being collected in separate batteries, and not dispersed among the guns. He observes as follows, as to the effect of howitzer shells:—‘If a shell falls in the midst of a column and bursts, not only the loss of men is great, but the moral effect renders the evil still more obvious. Against cavalry shells have a most surprising effect, abstracted from the loss which these occasion; they alarm and startle the horses so much, that, if one could always time the charge, at the very moment, when the shell bursts amongst the squadron, success could never be doubtful.’

Again, adverting to this subject, shells, as we have already seen in the foregoing observations, are the projectiles, which the cavalry dread the most. It is in combats where this arm is combined with artillery, that it is useful to collect the howitzers together in batteries. •This kind of projectile possesses the property ‘de battre en brèche les escadrons,’ and to make the horses run wild, better to accomplish this end; it is indispensable to make use of a collective force; ‘car le partage des obusiers dans les différentes batteries, en ne produisant que des effets partiels, leur ravit une grande partie de leur efficacité.’

The above are the opinions of a practical officer, who appears to have seen much service in the different campaigns with the Russian army, and who is attached to the personal staff of the Emperor Nicholas; and in transcribing the foregoing quotations from Okounef’s book, our object has been to show from unquestionable authority the principles on which the Russian field artillery is regulated, and as the Court of Directors, in their letter to the Supreme Government, refer to the opinions of Sir A Dickson in support of the present light 6-pounders, and 12-pounder howitzers with which the Bengal horse artillery are now armed, to record our reason for considering field ordnance of this calibre, as utterly unfit to cope, with that attached to a Russian army,* for even if all the

* To prove the great efficiency of the French horse artillery, Okounef refers to the victory which General Tuncq obtained at Lucon: the details of which have already been given in a note to the 2d chapter of this Memorandum; he observes

howitzers of the twelve troops of Bengal horse artillery were collected together, there would only be two batteries of six 12-pounders, each to oppose the Russian 6-inch and 5½-inch Lacornes and Griffons, while our 6-pounders of 6 cwt. although equal to the smallest calibre in use with the Russian horse artillery, would be no match for their 12, and 8-pounders.

We solicit, therefore, the attention of those who advocate the system of 6-pounders and 12-pounder howitzer pieces for the Bengal horse artillery, to the facts stated by the Aid-de-camp to the Emperor Nicholas, in the appended note, that *many batteries of 12-pounders have been incorporated amongst the Russian horse artillery, without the weight of these pieces paralyzing in any manner, the velocity of their movements, or rendering these batteries less easily moved, than those of 6-pounders;* and we ask the military officers, who advocate the light pieces, what would be the results, if, as Okounef supposes, a battery of this calibre were obliged to sustain during a certain time the fire of a battery of 12-pounders: would there not be *'a desavantage marqué?'*

It has been already noted that the Russian horse artillery have two different kinds of grape shot, the one composed of 6 oz., the other 3 oz. iron balls, and it does not appear that the Russian artillerists have any knowledge, or indeed, are at all acquainted with, the use of spherical case: holding this in mind, the nature of ammunition, which is now attached to the field guns of the Bengal horse artillery, will next be adverted to. So late as the last siege of Bhurtpore, the European troops of horse artillery were chiefly supplied with spherical case, with a proportion of round shot for the 12-pounders, with about 20 rounds of grape per gun, consisting of 3

as follows;—' Et c'est à cette artillerie volante que les Français doivent en grande partie la victoire que le Général Tuncq remporta en 1793 à Lucon, sur l'armée royale commandée par Charette, et dont la perte monta de six à sept mille hommes morts.' And in proof that the Russians have introduced batteries of 12-pounders in their horse artillery, the following quotation is given:—' Cette espèce d'artillerie (horse artillery) dans plusieurs armées, ne possède en général qu'un seul *désavantage*, et c'est celui du calibre; car les Prussiens et les Autrichiens n'ont accordé à l'artillerie à cheval que des pièces de six, et les Français d'huit; ce qui les mettrait en *désavantage marqué*, si elles étaient obligés de soutenir pendant un certain temps le feu d'une batterie de douze. L'essai que firent les Russes en faisant monter à cheval les artilleurs des pièces de position, leur réussit si bien, qu'on incorpora plusieurs batteries de douze dans l'artillerie à cheval, sans que la pesanteur des pièces paralysât en quelque chose la *vélocité de leurs mouvements*, on rendit ces batteries moins mobiles que celles de six. Vide page 526 Okounef des Trois Armes.—The italics are our own to draw attention to the statement.

oz. iron balls. At present, the ammunition attached to each Bengal troop is as follows:—

	For five 6-pounder guns.	For one 12-pounder howitzer.	
Shells.....	} Common..	0	
		} Shrapnell..	160
			} Carcase...	0
Shot, Canister grape.....	80	8	
Shot, round fixed to wooden bottoms	400	0	

It is necessary to observe that the 88 rounds of canister grape, at present consists of 3 oz. iron balls; and, although the select committee at Dum-Dum have lately recommended that canister grape of 4 oz. iron balls should be exclusively used with the field guns of the Bengal army, still even this ammunition would not have so great a range as the Russian 6 oz. grape; and, adverting to the nature of the field calibres in use with the Russian artillery, it would seem advisable altogether to discard the common shells for the howitzer, and to restrict the troop ammunition for that piece, to spherical case, and canister grape. The proportion of 32 rounds of spherical case per gun as at present authorized, seems ample for 6-pounder calibre, as shells for these pieces only contain twenty-seven British musket balls. On the subject of spherical case there is appended to this chapter an extract from a letter of Major Campbell,* of the Bengal artillery, in reference to a pamphlet, published at Madras, in 1835, by Captain Seton, of the Madras horse artillery; and as in chapter 5th. a quotation has been given in the Appendix from the 'Manuel D' Artillerie,' of Prince Napoleon Louis Bonaparte, published in 1836, from which it appears that an English bullet of 14 to the pound, with a velocity of 430 feet in a second, has 'un effet certain.' We shall only add a few more observations on the subject of this ammunition. The advantages that spherical case possess over other missiles are as follows:—

1st.—So long as it retains a velocity of 430 feet in a second, its fire is most efficacious as grape shot, and a 12-pounder shrapnell case, containing 63 British musket balls, with an initial velocity of 1250 feet in a second, which it will receive from a one-fourth charge, will, at 1200 yards' distance, retain a velocity of 619 feet in a second: and, with a one-sixth

* Vide Appendix A.

charge, it is supposed, that its velocity, at the above distance, (1200 yards) cannot fall short of 400 feet in a second.

2dly.—By plugging the shell, it then becomes a round shot.

3dly.—On emergency, if an enemy should suddenly charge a battery, and the grape ammunition happens to be expended, by reversing the shell, so as to bring the fuze, next the charge within 100 yards distance, this ammunition will have a most murderous effect; as the shell instantly explodes, but the initial velocity it receives from the charge, so far exceeds that of the bursting powder, that no injury is done to the piece, and the effect at short distances exceeds that of any kind of grape.

In the Nepaulese campaign, of 1814, the author of this memorandum was attached to Major-General Gillispie's division of the army, and had an opportunity of observing the efficiency of shrapnell case, even when fired at short distances and with small charges. In taking up ground for the battery at Kullangah, on the 27th of November, 1814, a Ghoorka stockade infiltrated the right flank of the British position, within 200 yards distance; this stockade was about 30 feet square, and compactly built, with loop holes for musketry. To have breeched this field work, would have required at least 100 rounds from a 6-pounder, during which time, the artillerymen must have been exposed to the unerring and deliberate fire of about a dozen Ghoorkas, who occupied the stockade. Fortunately, there was one horse artillery $5\frac{1}{2}$ -inch howitzer on the right of the British detachment, and this piece, being charged with a few ounces of powder, the first shell passed over the stockade, but the second just burst after it had grazed the top, and the enemy instantly abandoned the work, leaving one of their number desperately wounded in five places, from the carbine balls of the shrapnell. An artillery officer, who entered the stockade immediately after the enemy had left it, was an eye witness to the fact here stated. It has been objected to the use of spherical case, that, although shells have been seen to burst amongst a number of men, that few were seen to drop, but the same objection may be urged against the present grape shot when fired at the maximum distances. The author of this memorandum has seen grape shot* fired within 400 yards from 6-pounders, amongst a crowd of horse, and not a single man or horse dropped down dead at the time, although several horses were left, within 300 yards, severely wounded, which compelled their riders to abandon them. The same results also took place at

* Containing balls of $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

Waterloo, where, although on some occasions, the French Cuirasiers advanced to within twenty-five yards of the British squares, and at that distance were exposed to a deadly fire of musketry, only a few men fell from their saddles, although, doubtless, many men and horses were desperately wounded; and even round shot has occasionally been fired from isolated guns with little or no effect. At the battle of Polotsk three pieces of French cannon are stated, by Okounef, to have been fired, during several hours, against a Russian battalion under his orders; and what was the result of this cannonade?

I had, states Okounef, 'un sous-officier blessé, deux hommes tués, et la crosse du fusil d'un de mes grenadiers fut mise en pièces.'

It has been deemed necessary to submit the foregoing observations for the consideration of those who prefer practical facts to theoretical deductions.

On the 30th of May, 1836, a special Board of artillery officers, consisting of two Lieutenant-Colonels, two Majors, one Captain, and one Lieutenant, were convened at Calcutta, under instructions from the Supreme Government of India, with the view of introducing a system of uniformity in the material and equipments of the artillery corps of the three Presidencies; and to record an opinion on the comparative efficiency for service in India of every description of field and siege ordnance, and to carefully enquire into existing disparities with reference to organization, weight of guns, construction of carriages, &c. &c., in which any difference exists amongst the three corps composing the Indian artillery. The object that Government had in view is declared to be, to obtain 'a decisive and positive opinion as to which is the best, so that the Government may be enabled to establish as near an uniformity through all parts of their artillery, as circumstances will admit of.' At the same time the Government, in the 6th paragraph of the Secretary's letter, declare that as the guns and howitzers for horse artillery and field batteries of foot, *have already been fixed, by the Hon'ble Court of Directors*, it will be unnecessary for the Board, to occupy much of their time in the consideration of that point, beyond the enquiry, if there is any peculiarity in the Indian service, that militates against conforming to the calibres in use with the royal artillery. However, an opinion is required on the comparative efficiency of the Bengal 9-pounder gun, and 24-pounder howitzer, and the same ordnance of English construction; but it is declared that *it is no longer an object to accommodate these pieces for horse artillery draft, although this was the reason for the reduction of the weight of*

these pieces in Bengal. Other minor instructions are given which, it is needless to detail. It is not deemed necessary to advert to the Court's opinions on artillery questions, as these opinions are merely a recapitulation of those of Sir Alexander Dickson's, interlarded occasionally with mercantile phrases, such as 'When you have determined on the amount of stock of 12-pounder shot,' and enquiring 'whether the surplus shot might not be sold to native potentates, or as old iron to private traders?' However, in their letter, under date the 19th of January, 1833, the Court with great reason complain that 'they had scarcely yielded a reluctant consent to the introduction of the 9-pounder guns and 24-pounder howitzers, when your reports were received detailing failures in axletrees and carriages, and expressing doubts of the efficiency of the very ordnance, the introduction of which you had so urgently requested us to sanction.' It is much to be regretted (add the Court) that full and extended experiments had not preceded these innovations.' The Court, however, make some assertions that are certainly not applicable to Bengal. * Experience (observes the Court) has shown the difficulties which are opposed to the progress of horse artillery, even with 6-pounders, during forced or long continued marches over bad roads and other obstacles.'

Now the result of experience in Bengal was quite the reverse, and had the Military Secretary, at the India House, consulted the Military records of Lord Lake's war, it would have been discovered that a Bengal troop of horse artillery 6-pounders accompanied Lord Lake in his memorable march to Futtyghur, moving over a distance of 414 miles, in 18 days.*

The foregoing opinion would not have been adverted to here, but that these grounds are assigned for satisfying the Court, that 9-pounders cannot be substituted for 6-pounders. Moreover, the Court declare, that a similar view appears to have been taken of this part of the question by the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief (Lord William Bentinck), and by the Madras and Bombay authorities, although opposed by the opinions of the Bengal artillery officers.

Having already, in Chapter 5th, fully assigned our reasons for differing in opinion with the authorities here referred to, it is needless to repeat them; but as it is in proof, that a Bengal

* The Military reader is also referred to an extract of a letter to the author of this Memo. from Captain Rodber, of the Bengal artillery, from which it appears, that four Bengal 6-pounder guns of the 4th troop, 3d brigade, native horse artillery, marched a distance not less than 90 miles—with an intermediate halt of 6 hours—thus a distance of 90 miles, was actually traversed in 20 hours. It has been deemed necessary to give an extract of this letter, as some doubts have been publicly expressed, as to the extent of this march.—Vide Appendix B.

horse artillery officer in November, 1832, solicited the permission of Lord William Bentinck, to march two troops of 9-pounder guns, and 24-pounder howitzers, a distance of 90 miles within 48 hours, why was this fact withheld from the knowledge of the home authorities; or why was not permission granted by Lord William Bentinck to make the practical trial proposed, at a time when an opportunity offered in His Lordship's own camp for fairly deciding this question?

It seems desirable now to examine the opinions of Sir Alexander Dickson, in reference to the calibre and charges for Indian field ordnance. This officer gives a decided opinion that all horse artillery in India should be armed with light 6-pounder guns, and 12-pounder howitzers, on the ground that these are perfectly efficient pieces, and capable of very rapid movement, and carry with them a large proportion of ammunition, which will enable horse artillery effectually to cover the movements of an army, particularly when in opposition to large bodies of cavalry; moreover that the establishment of these calibres would occasion no increase of men or horses, whilst the troops will be more simply and better armed than they were formally, when there were three calibres, *the two howitzers of which were nearly useless*: for these reasons Sir Alexander Dickson recommends, that the calibres and charges for Indian horse artillery should be as follows:

- | | | |
|---|-------|---------------------------------|
| 4 | Light | 6-pounders. |
| 2 | } | 12-pounder howitzers |
| | { | English construction of 6½ cwt. |

Total 6 Pieces.

Charge.

For the	6-pounder		1 lb. 8 oz.
" "	12	" howitzer	1 " 4 "

And the carriages to be proportionally strong, to admit of the continued use of these charges.

Now with every respect for the professional acquirements and practical experience of Sir Alexander Dickson, still as an artillerist in India, he has had no practical experience: and even Lieutenant-Generals Baron Cotty and Allix of the French artillery, (the latter of whom has assailed with great ability the present French system of heavy calibres for their horse artillery) in recommending 6-pounders of 900 pounds, and 24-pounder howitzers of 600 pounds, French weight, declare that the effective range of these pieces, should have a maximum of 400 and 500 toises—that is, that at 800 or 1000 yards'

distance, the piece should have an effective precision of aim: so far from this being the case, experience in the field, has led to the conclusion that a light 6-pounder of five feet in length, and weighing 6 cwt., has but little precision of fire, when the distance exceeds 600 yards, and in the 5th Chapter of this memorandum, a reference was made to some comparative experiments carried on at Meerut in 1831. The result was as follows:

Comparative precision of fire with a Bengal 6 and 9-pounder, at the maximum distances of 800 and 1000 yards, fired at a target 24 feet by 12:

6-Pounder.

¼th charge	}	Rounds fired	36
		Shot in the target	16
½th charge	}	Rounds fired	36
		Shot in the target	18

9-Pounder.

¼th charge	}	Rounds fired	36
		Shot in the target	26
½th charge	}	Rounds fired	36
		Shot in the target	27

Now it must be noted, that when the distance did not exceed 600 yards, the precision of fire of both pieces was the same, and that, on this occasion, the 6-pounder was laid by an officer who was reckoned one of the best shots in the Bengal artillery. Again, as regards the 12-pounder howitzer, it is submitted that howitzers of so small a calibre, are only used with the British horse artillery, as all the continental powers of Europe reject this piece. The 6-inch, 5½-inch, and 24-pounder howitzer being the maximum calibres in use with the horse artillery of France, Austria, Prussia, Russia, Belgium, and Spain. True it is, that the 6-pounder batteries are enabled to convey a greater proportion of ammunition, with the same number of ordnance carriages, as a 9-pounder battery; but what is the use of this extra ammunition, when it appears, by the foregoing experiments, that at the maximum distances one half of the 6-pounder shot missed an object twenty-four feet long by twelve feet high; while the 9-pounder of 5 feet 8 inches long and 9 cwt., fired under similar circumstances, put upwards of two-thirds of its shot through a similar target?

Having already, in Chapter 5th, fully recapitulated the arguments for and against light and heavy calibres, and having, in remarking on the Russian field artillery, recorded our reasons for

considering the Indian horse artillery, as now armed, as utterly unequal to cope with that of the Russian army, the subject would not again have been adverted to, but that the special board of artillery officers, with the exception of Major Tennant, of the Bengal artillery, collectively concurred in Sir A. Dickson's opinions, although in the minute of His Excellency Sir H. Fane the competency of British artillery authorities, to decide on practical artillery questions, with reference to service in India, is forcibly urged, and contrasts admirably with the unqualified adoption by the Honourable Court, and the government of Sir Alexander's artillery dogmas. Surely some of the members of the Board of Indian artillerists should have hazarded some remarks in reply to the able minute of Major Tennant's, whose judgment seems in this question not to have been swayed by the mere unqualified opinions of a British artillerist, but who demonstrates, from recorded facts and practical experience, that 9-pounder guns, and 24-pounder howitzers, are (*with the present bullock draft for our foot field batteries*) not to be rejected for Sir A. Dickson's pieces. Major Tennant, however, concurs with Sir A. Dickson in recommending that two howitzers per troop should be retained, and on what grounds the Board deviate from this recommendation does not appear in the recorded proceedings; nor do the Board, the Government, the Court, or Sir A. Dickson even advert to the chance of the British Indian artillery being opposed to that of any European power, doubtless from *the perfect indifference that Russia has of late years evinced to the extension of her influence in Persia.*

There remains but one remark more of Sir A. Dickson's to notice, as it illustrates, what has been already often stated in former Chapters of this Memorandum, that artillery officers of Europe have a great predilection for heavy charges for horse artillery guns. After again repeating that one-fourth charges are *indispensable to precision of fire and effect which ought therefore never to be diminished in field service in India, for which reason the construction of guns and carriages must be made to correspond in weight and strength, Sir Alexander adds—*'I have deemed it the more requisite to repeat this, as I observe the Meerut committee, in their observations upon the proceedings of that at Cawnpore, state that, since 1814, the Bengal horse artillery have invariably used one-sixth charges of powder in service, or 1lb. for a 6-pounder, which I consider quite inadequate to ensure effect and precision.' Now, it has been proved, by experiments already recorded in this Chapter, that at the maximum distances of 1,000 and 800 yards, the precision of fire, with the 9 and 6-pounder, was not less when using the one-sixth charge. On the contrary, in these experiments, a trifling

advantage was in favour of the smaller charge; and, as to the effect in a field engagement, when firing at men or animals, notwithstanding the unqualified "assertion of Sir A. Dickson, unless in using shrapnell case, we doubt the superiority of heavy charges, although there can be no doubt that when these charges are used, the guns and carriages '*must be made to correspond*'—that is, their weight must be increased in the ratio of the charge which, in India, has led to a total rejection of medium calibres for horse artillery ordnance. Moreover, it is in proof, that Sir Harry Burrard,* the British Commander-in-chief, after the battle of Vimiera, urged as one reason for not following up the enemy, that the gun-carriages of the British field artillery had been injured by their firing. Captain Brown, when in command of the experimental troop, finding that the charges then used injured his carriages, obtained Colonel Horsford's sanction to reduce the cartridge to 1lb. of powder, and the fire of these guns was never found ineffectual in action. Nor can it be admitted that a 6-pound shot which, with a one-sixth charge, has acquired an impetus sufficient to range upwards of 2,000 yards, can ever be said with truth to be '*quite inadequate to ensure effect*;' for even, with a velocity of 400 feet in a second, its force of percussion is equal to 2,400 pounds, or upwards of a ton, and a French musket bullet of an ounce weight is deadly with this velocity, and a force of percussion, only equal to 21 pounds!!! It is admitted, that the opinion of Sir A. Dickson, in this respect, is in unison with that generally entertained, and that the French artillerists in particular adhere to heavy charges, using, it is believed, five ounces of powder to every pound weight of shot. Still it is submitted that, for Indian service, even the Bengal horse artillery ordnance of 1809, with their one-sixth charge, were more effective pieces than the five 6-pounder, and one 12-pounder howitzer, now recommended by the special Board of artillery officers of the Indian army, are ever likely to prove, for the old Bengal 12-pounders at 800 yards' distance had great precision of fire, and the two 5½-inch howitzer, though defective at long distances, were useful in the Nepanlese war,† as already recorded; and in lobbing shells into villages or broken ground had a power from their calibre that the 12-pounder howitzer never can attain.

* Vide Sir Harry Burrard's official statement after the battle of Vimiera,—published in Col. Napier's 1st vol. of the Peninsular war.

† It is also on record that, at the siege of Hattrass, the horse artillery 12-pounders, and 5½-inch howitzers, were placed in battery; and their fire was most efficient.

New Field Gun Carriage.

The new field gun carriage, recommended by the Board of artillery officers, and it is understood, adopted by the Supreme Government, is of the cheek pattern, with contracted trail; the span of the carriage is about a foot less in breadth, than that of the Bengal block trail pattern, and the four wheels of the carriage and limber weigh 176 pounds heavier. The narrowness of the span* precludes the possibility of seats being fixed on the gun axle, and renders the carriage more liable to overturn than that of the old pattern. To counterbalance this defect, it may be urged, 1st. That the draft weight is not greater as the excess of weight is in the wheel; this may be true, in the experiments made by the Board, on the hard Ramps and made-roads of Fort William; but in soft ground, or unmade roads, the additional weight of 2 cwt. on the four wheels will add to the draft, as the heavier the wheel the deeper these will sink in sand, or where the mud is soft. By experiments made at Neemuch in 1833, it was proved that, by taking off the loaded ammunition boxes from the limber of a 9-pounder, its draft weight was reduced from 193 to 147 pounds, and, by adopting the same expedient to the 24-pounder, draft weight was reduced to that of the 6-pounder or 165 pound; and thus, by placing on the back of a spare camel the two loaded ammunition boxes of each 9-pounder gun and 24-pounder howitzer, these pieces could be rendered of the same mobility as a 6-pounder.

2d.—With reference to the want of seats for two lascars, the Board, without giving any reasons, recommend that, in the new organization of horse artillery troops, gun lascars should not be employed, and that European artillery men and golundauze should be substituted in their room; therefore axle seats, it is concluded, are deemed unnecessary. Even admitting that the Government abolish gun lascars, which might be done if *native golundauze* are raised to replace them, still the axle is the most convenient and eligible place for the former to sit on, as when men are seated on the limber boxes the centre of gravity is higher than when the weight is on a level with the axle, and the want of seats on the gun axle is certainly a defect in the construction of the Board's carriage.

The reduction of nearly a foot in the length of the axle of this carriage may have originated on the same principle that induced the Portuguese to adopt short axles for their royal pattern ordnance carriages, in the Peninsular war, to enable

* The span of the Board's carriage or length of the axletree is 5 feet 10 inches, the Royal artillery pattern carriage 9 pounder is 6 feet 5½ inches, 24-pounder 6 feet 5½ inches, 12 pounder howitzer 6 feet 3½ inches. The Bengal Royal pattern the same for all calibres, 6 feet 8½ inches.

the guns to traverse the cross roads, and narrow defiles of their mountainous country; but so long as a road admitted of a breadth of 7 feet, the old Bengal royal pattern carriage could be moved, and unless in the Himalaya mountains, or in some peculiar mountainous tracts, a carriage of 6 feet 10 axle would never be impeded. The Bengal horse artillery guns galloped up the Timlee pass that leads into the valley of the Dhoon, in 1814, and in the different parts of Hindostan, which it has been our lot to traverse with field guns, from the post of Loodianah to the south of the Nerbuddah, we never yet found our progress impeded by the span of the Bengal carriages. Moreover, Sir A. Dickson* deprecated, in his replies to sundry queries transmitted to him from Bengal, the shortening of the gun axles by the Portuguese which constantly led to their carriages being upset in difficult ground. Now, if Sir A. Dickson objected to this in a hilly country like Portugal, where the cross roads were occasionally not to be traversed by the British artillery, and where the power of elephants is unattainable, why did not the Special Board of artillery officers record their reasons for curtailing to 5 feet 10 inches the span of the new carriage? Admitting that carriages of this breadth can traverse roads of six feet wide, still the existence of such *above ground* tunnels are doubted, and to adopt, as a general principle for the field carriages of such an immense continent as British India, a construction only suitable for the mountainous districts of Europe, is certainly to invert the grand rule of mechanical utility. However, it is admitted, that the shorter the axle, the greater its strength, which is considered the only advantage the new axle possesses; an advantage which certainly does not compensate for the defects here noted. The principle of the cheek construction is not objected to, as no perforation is requisite for the elevating screw. But the new carriage seems to us better suited for guns that are required to batter in breach than for horse artillery field pieces. However this is not altogether the fault of the Board, as the charges $\frac{1}{4}$ are fixed by the home authorities. Still, on a reference to the experimental tables, it is on record that the charge of $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ was used for the proof of the new 9 and 6-pounder guns and carriages, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ for the 24-pounder howitzer charges which exceed those fixed for their field pieces; therefore, to stand this proof, the Board necessarily were constrained to adopt a more massive construction than if $2\frac{1}{4}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ charges have been the practised test. Moreover, it is in proof, in table 8 that the Bengal royal pattern beam trail 6-pounder

* Vide the replies of Sir Alexander Dickson, to the queries put by a Bengal artillery officer, published in the *Military Repository*.

carriage stood, without the least detriment, 100 rounds, with $1\frac{3}{4}$ lb. charges. Table 7 records that the same pattern 9-pounder, with $2\frac{1}{2}$ charge, stood 100 rounds, with only the axle bending one inch to the rear; the same pattern 12-pounder howitzer with $1\frac{1}{2}$ stood the same number of rounds without any detriment, vide table 6. And table 5 records the extraordinary fact that a Bengal 24-pounder carriage, made in October, 1827, (9 years before,) stood 100 rounds, with a charge of $2\frac{1}{2}$ *though the beam had been twice perforated for elevating screws, and six bolt perforations*. It is noted that the beam split; but the fact that an old carriage, the beam of which had been thus weakened, did not break down with *such* a proof and *such* a charge, is sufficient to have made the Board pause before such a construction was condemned. The beam of this carriage in the copy of the Board proceedings, dated 1st January, 1838, is declared to be *sessoo**. But in table No. 5, it is noted as a *saul* wood beam. To conclude these remarks on the Board's carriage, it behoves us to declare that, in perusing their proceedings, in reference to the field gun carriage, it is impossible not to be struck with the elaborate calculations of one of the Bengal members, whose algebraical formula, for the due construction of the plan, and elevation of the carriage, has much scholastic merit; but which seems out of place in the proceedings of a Board convened for the purpose of enquiring as to the practical details of the ordnance service. However much praise is due to the Board for the assiduity, care, and attention bestowed on their experimental trials which clearly prove the superior strength of the new carriage, and with the Bengal light wheels and the addition of a span equal to the old beam trail, which would preserve the two axle seats. It is considered that the Board's carriage will prove itself stronger for Indian field service; and it is certainly more than equal to endure the recoil of heavier charges than a quarter of the shot weight. At the same time, our opinion is, that the beam trail Bengal field gun carriages are, as at present, constructed fully equal to a fourth charge for the 6-pounders† and $1\frac{1}{4}$ for the 12-pounder‡ howitzers and that if $\frac{1}{2}$ charges were adopted the general construction of all

* The beam alluded to, was a *saul* beam, and the mistake originated in an error in copying the report.

† Vide Board's proceedings, where it appears that these carriages stood the full proof of one hundred rounds, with one and a half lbs. charge for the 12-pounder howitzer, and one and three quarter lbs. for the 6-pounder, without the slightest detriment.

‡ In the experiments on the comparative draft weight of the Bengal and Board's pattern carriages, it would appear that the draft weight of the Board's carriages is less than those of the Bengal pattern. This is not surprising, as the Board declare, that these experiments were tried with an equal proportion of ammunition. Now, the Board's ammunition boxes contain more than those of the Bengal pattern. Moreover as these experiments as we have before observed, were carried

horse artillery guns and carriages would admit of such a reduction in weight, that the enormous expence, attending a complete change in our Indian ordnance *material*, would be avoided, and the Bengal horse artillery, instead of being reduced to the level of the light calibres of the sister presidencies, would again acquire that efficiency which it has lost by the indiscreet interference of the home authorities.

ORGANIZATION OF HORSE ARTILLERY TROOPS.

As recommended by the Special Board of artillery officers; not including train or quarter-master's establishment; the latter details being left by the Board to be fixed by the existing rules of the three Presidencies.

<i>European Troop.</i>	<i>Native Troop.</i>
1 Troop Sergeant Major.	1 Troop Sergeant Major.
1 Quarter-master Sergeant.	1 Quarter-master Sergeant.
6 Sergeants.	1 Subadar.
1 Drill Corporal.	2 Jemadars.
6 Corporals.	6 Havildars.
2 Rough Riders.	1 Drill Naick.
12 Bombardiers.	6 Naicks.
3 Trumpeters.	2 Rough Riders.
3 Farriers.	3 Trumpeters.
95 Gunners.	3 Farriers.
	12 Bombardiers.
	92 Gunners. ^{40 Drivers} } or 104 _{52 Gunners} } Privates.
130 Total.	130 Total.
	Non-effective Staff.
Non-effective Staff.	1 Pay Havildar.
1 Pay Sergeant.	1 Staff do.
1 Saddler.	1 Camp Colourman (in the field).
1 Camp Colourman (in the field).	
	<i>For a Troop, either European or Native.</i>
1 Nalbund.	
1 Assistant Apothecary, or native Doctor, agreeably to the regulations of the respective presidencies.	

on in Fort William, on the puckah ramps and hard made roads of that garrison, every advantage was thereby given to the Board's carriages, as the additional dead weight of 44 lbs. on each wheel of the Board's carriage, would not, on hard ground, have any effect on the draft weight: but had the Board experimented on the common mud roads of India, or in a sandy soil, the additional weight of 176 lbs. of the wheels, and of 89 lbs. on the howitzer carriage, and 112 lbs. in the weight of the piece, making a total of 3 cwt. 1 quarter and 13 lbs. would in soft ground, have shown very different results, and a conviction of this, has led to the conclusion that in India marching with guns and waggons fully equipped for service, the Board's ordnance carriages will be found of heavier draft, than those of the Bengal pattern.

Syces.

3 Jemadars, Chowdries, or Muccadums.
210 Syces in the field, or 157 in cantonments.

Grass-Cutters.

3 Jemadars, Chowdries, or Muccadums.
210 Grass-Cutters.

Horses.

210 Horses.

Bullocks.

	Bngl.	Mdrs.	Bombay.
In garrison and in the field for store cart with limber,	7	7	7
Additional in the field or when marching,	7	7	10
Spare ammunition waggon,			
Quarter-master's cart,	5	5	7

A driver for each pair of bullocks.

Ordnance and carriages drawn by horses.

5 Light 6-pounders.

1 12-pounder howitzer.

5 Light 6-pounder carriages, with limbers.

1 do. do. do. do. Spare.

1 do. do. do. 12-pounder howitzer.

5 6-pounder ammunition waggons, with limber.

1 do. do. do. 12-pounder.

1 Forge carriage, with limber.

14 Carriages drawn by horses.

Carriages drawn by bullocks.

1 Spare ammunition waggon, with limber.

1 Store carriage, with limber.

1 Quarter-master's cart.

3 Total drawn by bullocks.

Now it is desirable to contrast this system with that of the Bengal organization, as now existing.

	Bengal system.	Board's proposed organization.
Rank and file, *corporals, bombardiers, and gunners, including rough riders, . . .	98	116
Gun lascars, (non-commis. included)	27	None
Sergeants, farriers, and trumpeters, . . .	13	14
Ordnance carriages drawn by horses, . .	12	14
Do. do. do. „ bullocks, . . .	2	3
Troop establishment of horses,	169	210

From the foregoing it appears, that the total rank and file for the service of the guns, which, in the present system, include lascars, is less in the new organization by nine, which seems a defect, more particularly as the present system authorizes 125 men for six guns and six waggons, while the Board's system only allows 116 men for 6 guns and 8 carriages. In reply to this, it may be urged, that the latter are all effective European artillerymen, while of the former there are only 98 effective gunners. Notwithstanding this advantage, still for Indian service, where casualties amongst the European gunners, which take place in the field, cannot be replaced as in Europe, and where the lascars, from being lightly equipped (as they neither carry knapsacks or heavy musquets like the sepoys), can keep up with the guns, with the greatest ease, in the longest marches, at the hottest season of the year, we question the expediency of the new organization, although it is admitted, that there could be no objections to abolishing the lascar establishments* *provided the same number of native golundauze were substituted in their place*, as is proposed by the Board for the native troops. Indeed, so far back as the year 1821, this measure was publicly proposed by a Captain, commanding a *native* troop, to Major Stark, then in command of the Bengal horse artillery. To show the necessity of a proportion of native artillerymen as part of an establishment of each European troop, it is only necessary to refer to the numerous casualties that not unfrequently have suddenly taken place amongst European troops in Bengal. In 1816, an epidemic ophthalmia raged at Meerut, in the European troops of horse artillery, and many men altogether lost their sight. In 1820, the 1st troop, then stationed at Mhow, lost, within thirteen months, *thirty* Europeans; and, in 1832, the 3rd European troop, in their march to Mhow, were forced to halt for spare doolies, to carry the sick Europeans.† These facts shew the expediency in this country of some native establishments attached to European troops, and it is strange that the Special Board of artillery officers should have adopted (in this rejection of a portion of native artillery men) the opinion of the Bombay members, who, strange to state, urge, as a characteristic advantage of their organization, *'its reliance upon its European artillery men alone, in all cases of emergency,'* as if, for Indian service, any mounted European troops could altogether dispense with its grass-cutters; or could be deemed efficient, at inclement seasons of the year, without its syces; and as if it is not a matter of

* In the plan we have recommended, this has been done, but twenty-four non-effective syces, with two rupees additional pay, is allotted in their room.

† To give a late instance, in February last, the troop at Kurnaul had eight Europeans above their complement; and in September, ten were wanting to complete as a difference of eighteen men in eight months.

notoriety that, in continental service in British India, natives require much less commissariat supplies than Europeans, and are certainly easier accommodated and as soon ready for emergent service. Moreover, if the annals of British-Indian warfare are truly recorded, wherein the history of any artillery of any army are to be found, greater devotion to their guns, or more determined gallantry, than stands recorded of native artillery men? It is with a lively recollection of the undaunted heroism displayed by the native golundanze of the Bhurtpore state, that we now testify to having witnessed a detail of native artillery men steadily serve, and twice fire a solitary gun, which a mine, sprung on the face of a bastion, had completely exposed to the fire of a twelve gun battery. Twice the sponge staff man fell, and the gun was served twice, until it was knocked to pieces by the overpowering force of the British artillery. Near the same spot, one of three European artillery men, who had deserted to the enemy, and who, the same officer saw loading and firing. the Bhurtpore guns, expiated his offence by an ignominious death, while, not *one* native artillery man or lascar, though some had relations in the place, was found base enough to desert to the enemy. A reference to the Duke of Wellington's correspondence will prove that the crime of desertion was not unfrequent in the British army; and, as a European artillery man in this country is highly prized by the native powers from his supposed knowledge of gunnery, this gives a value to his services, which an infantry, or cavalry deserter, could never attain.

The foregoing observations are not intended to indicate that generally native artillery men are to be relied on, in preference to Europeans, but that *with officers*, who understand their language, and who conciliate their good will, and a just government to watch over them. Every reliance may be placed on their military fidelity, and that feelings of natural partiality for our own countrymen should not be permitted to sway our judgment, in a question of mere professional detail; more particularly as for the last half century, the fidelity, courage, and utility of the golundauze and lascar of the Bengal artillery, has never before been questioned.

The complement of horses may at first appear to be unnecessarily large for the Bengal system, as only fourteen carriages are to be horsed, one of which is a spare gun carriage, the dead weight of which, including wheels is 9 cwt. less than that of the guns or waggons when loaded and equipped for service; the guns (6-pounder), including wheels, being 31 cwt. 2 qrs. and 16 lbs., the 12-pounder howitzer, including wheels, being 32 cwt. 1 qr. and 22 lbs., the waggons including wheels being 32 cwt. 1 qr. and 9 lbs. but with reference to the massive and ponderous weight of the new ordnance

carriages, recommended by the Board, which, on an average for a troop, are nearly as heavy in their dead weight, as the old 9 and 24-pounders, with the Bengal construction beam trail carriages; it is not considered that the complement of 210 horses is too much for the draft of these ponderous ordnance carriages. The following table will show the comparative weight of the ordnance, and ordnance carriages, for the Bengal horse artillery, or the Gribeauval royal pattern and Special Board of artillery officer's new system.

	Gribeauval System.			Bengal Royal Pattern.		Present Bengal System.		Board System.	
	Gun 12-pr.	Gun 6-pr.	5½ inch Howtz.	Gun 9-pr.	Howtz. 24-pr.	Gun 6-pr.	Howtz. 12-pr.	Gun 6-pr.	Howtz. 12-pr.
The carriage without wheels	8.02	7.1.14	7.1.14	7.2.15	7.3.10	6.1.8	6.5.22	6.0.25	7.0.5
Carriage wheels	4.0.3	3.3.10	3.3.10	4.0.8	4.1.15	4.1.15	4.1.15	5.0.23	5.0.20
Limber without wheels	4.0.13	3.2.22	3.2.22	5.0.27	5.2.15	5.2.19	5.2.15	6.0.18	6.0.18
Limber wheels	2.3.12	2.3.15	2.3.15	4.0.4	4.1.15	4.1.15	4.1.15	5.1.14	5.1.14
Total weight of carriage	19.0.2	17.3.5	17.3.5	20.3.26	22.0.27	20.3.1	21.1.11	22.3.24	23.3.1
Gun	8.0.25	5.0.0	4.3.19	8.3.9	8.2.12	6.0.0	6.2.0	6.0.0	6.2.0
Total gun and carriage	27.0.27	22.3.5	22.2.24	29.3.7	30.3.11	26.3.1	27.3.11	28.3.24	30.1.1
Weight of ammunition	1.2.0	1.0.0	1.1.4	2.1.4	2.2.8	2.0.0	2.0.22	2.2.30	2.0.22
Grand Total	28.2.27	23.3.5	21.0.0	32.0.11	33.1.19	28.3.1	30.0.5	31.2.16	32.1.23

NOTE.—In calculating the weight of ammunition, the weight and number of shot and shell, and cartridges in the limber boxes, is alone included.

WEIGHT OF THE WAGGONS, WHEN LOADED WITH AMMUNITION.

Old Gribeauval pattern including wheels,	24	cwt.	0	qrs.	0	lbs.
Bengal Royal pattern, agreeable to Board's calculation, with same quantity of ammunition as Board's waggon,	30		1		9	
Special Board's new pattern,						
Bengal Royal ammunition waggon with its proper complement of ammunition,	28		2		25	

The following tables will show the dead weight of a troop of horse artillery, with its ammunition waggons loaded, and the number of carriages to be drawn by horse draft, according to the system of 1809, and that of 1832, the present system and that now recommended by the Board:—

Gribeauval System.

	Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs	No. of Hrs.
2 12-pounder guns,	57	1	26	
2 6 " do,	47	2	10	
2 5½-inch howitzers,	48	0	0	
10 waggons,	240	0	0	
Horses,	"	"	"	
Total weight,	393	0	8	165
<i>Bengal Royal Pattern.</i>				
4 9-pounder guns,	128	1	16	
2 24-pounder howitzers,	66	3	8	
10 waggons,	286	0	26	
Horses,	"	"	"	
Total weight,	481	1	22	169
<i>Present System.</i>				
5 6-pounder guns,	143	3	5	
1 12-pounder howitzer,	30	0	5	
6 waggons,	171	1	2	
Horses,	"	"	"	
Total weight,	345	0	12	169

Special Board's new System.

	Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.	No. of H.s.
5 6-pounder guns,	158	0	24	
1 12-pounder howitzer,	32	1	23	
6 waggons,	190	3	4	
1 spare gun carriage,	23	0	0	
1 forge cart,	31	3	7	
Horses,	"	"	"	210
Total weight,	436	1	2	210

Thus it appears that the Gribeauval system gives an average dead weight for each horse of about. 2 cwt. 1 qrs. 14 lbs.

Bengal Royal pattern	"	"	2	3	10
Present system	"	"	2	0	5
Board's new system	"	"	2	0	9

From the foregoing it is in proof, that the *present system*, with 169 horses for 12 carriages, is lighter than the Board's system with 210 horses for 14 carriages. Moreover, these tables shew, that the dead weight of the ordnance, and 16 carriages of the obsolete Gribeauval pattern was, as has already been noted in chapter 5, upwards of four tons lighter than that of the 9-pounder, and 24-pounder howitzer troops, with their 16 carriages; the difference being four ton, eight cwt. and ten pounds; it is now necessary to prove that the Board's system, *with the same number of horses and ordnance carriages*, is actually heavier than the 9-pounder and 24-pounder system of 1832.

<i>Bengal System of 1832.</i>			<i>Board's System as above.</i>		
4	9-pounder guns	128 1 16	436	1	2
2	24-pounder howitzers	66 3 8			
6	Waggons	172 1 12			<i>Difference.</i>
1	Spare gun carriage	20 3 26	436	1	2
1	Forge cart	31 3 7	420	1	13
		<hr/>			
		420 1 13			15 3 17

Shewing an excess in weight of the Special Board's system of fifteen hundred weight, threequarters, and seventeen pounds, while the calibres of the Board's pieces are only six pounder, and one 12-pounder howitzer. It is true that the smaller calibres, with the same number of waggons, will convey sixty-four rounds per gun more than the 9-pounder troops, but so long as a 9-pounder has ninety-six rounds, which is contained

in its waggon and gun limber of the old pattern, this supply adverting to the superior precision of fire, this piece has to the five feet 6-pounder is deemed equivalent to the one hundred and fifty rounds of the smaller calibre. It is now intended to submit a plan for the armament and equipment of the twelve troops of Bengal horse artillery in conformity with a system which past experience in a long course of service as a horse artillery officer in India, has suggested, after having attentively considered the different systems now prevailing in Europe, together with all that has been recorded in the patient and laborious proceedings of the Special Board of artillery officers.

PROPOSED organization of a troop of European and native horses artillery.

ORDNANCE FOR A EUROPEAN TROOP.

That four 9-pounder guns,* in length five feet, eight inches, and weighing 9 cwt., and two 24-pounder howitzers of the same length as those now in use (four feet), and the same weight, are the ordnance best adapted for the European troops of Bengal horse artillery: that the charge for these pieces should be 2lbs. for the 9-pounder, and 1lb. 12oz. for the 24-pounder howitzer.

FOR A NATIVE TROOP.

That six 6-pounders, of five feet in length, and weighing 6 cwt., are the pieces most suitable for native troops of Bengal horse artillery gallopers, and that the charge for these pieces be 1lb. 8oz.

ORDNANCE CARRIAGES.

That the Special Board's cheek pattern gun carriage, with Bengal wheels, ammunition boxes and limber, with a span sufficient to admit of seats upon the gun axle, is the best adapted for the 9-pounder gun; that the same carriage, with the cheeks adapted for the 24-pounder howitzer, is the most suitable for that piece: that the Board's cheek pattern 6-pounder carriage, with Bengal wheels, ammunition boxes, and limber should be adopted for the 6-pounder native troops of gallopers: the dead weight of the respective ordnance and carriages will consequently be as follows:—

* Possibly the 8 cwt. 12-pounder, with a 1-6th charge, would have been a more eligible piece; but as these guns were only five feet long, a preference is given to the Bengal 9-pounder of 5 feet 8 inches: moreover this piece admits of the waggons conveying a greater proportion of ammunition. It is considered that, if the length of the 6-pounder was increased to 5 feet 8 inches, it would add to its precision of fire, and in recommending ordnance of the above construction, the expense of casting new guns has, in some measure, influenced our opinion.

European troops.	Gun 9-pounder.			24-pounder howitzer.			Native troops of gallopers.	6-pounder gun.		
	cwt.	qr.	lbs.	cwt.	qr.	lbs.		cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Carriage, . . .	7	1	25	7	1	25	Carriage, . . .	6	0	25
Wheels, . . .	4	1	15	4	1	15	Wheels, . . .	4	1	15
Limber, . . .	5	2	19	5	2	19	Limber, . . .	5	2	19
Wheels, . . .	4	1	15	4	1	15	Wheels, . . .	4	1	15
Gun, . . .	9	0	0	9	0	0	Gun, . . .	6	0	0
Ammunition, . .	2	1	14	2	2	1	Ammunition	2	0	16
Total, . . .	33	1	4	33	1	19	Total, . . .	28	2	24

That the Bengal pattern ammunition waggon, which contains, in each ammunition box, 12 rounds for the 9-pounder, 16 for the 6-pounder, and 8 rounds for the 24-pounder howitzer, and which weighs, on an average, 28 cwt. 2 qrs. and 25 lbs. is considered the best adapted for Indian horse artillery: but it is advisable, that the ammunition boxes should be made of *deal* or *toonwood* * plank, when procurable, as this will lighten their weight.

ARMAMENT FOR A EUROPEAN TROOP.

Horse Draft.

	cwt.	qr.	lbs.
4 9-pounders	133	0	6
2 24-pr. howitzers	66	3	10
6 waggons	172	1	10
1 forge cart	31	3	7
Total	404	0	5

Camel or Bullock Draft.

4 spare ammunition waggons	114	3	16
1 store cart	31	3	7
1 spare gun carriage with ammunition in limber box	24	1	4
Total	170	3	27

ARMAMENT FOR A NATIVE TROOP.

Horse Draft.

	cwt.	qr.	lbs.
6 6-pounders	172	1	4
6 waggons	172	1	10
1 forge cart	31	3	7
Total	376	1	21

Camel or Bullock Draft.

2 spare ammunition waggons	57	1	22
1 store cart	31	5	7
1 spare gun carriage with ammunition in the limber	24	1	4
Total	113	2	5

* The weight of *deal* is some what less than one-half of that of *sissoo* wood, and *toon* is one-third heavier than *deal*.

<i>Horses.</i>	
4 9-pounders } at 16 hs. }	96
4 24-pr. htzrs. }		each }
6 waggons at 9 each	54
1 forge cart	9

Total for draft	159
Spare, 2 to each carriage	26
Saddle horses	15

Total horses 200

Camels or Bullocks.

	Cls.	Bks.
4 spare ammunition waggons	16	or 32
1 do. gun carriage	2	„ 4
1 store cart	4	„ 8

Total 22 „ 44

EUROPEAN.

Ammunition.

For each 9-pounder	138
„ „ 24 „	112

The following is the establishment of men, horses, ordnance, and carriages, commissariat drivers, and bullocks or camels, for a European and Native troop of the Bengal horse artillery.

EUROPEAN TROOP.

1 Captain.	
2 1st. Lieutenants.	
1 2d. ditto.	
1 Assistant Surgeon.	
1 Staff Sergeant.	
6 Sergeants.	
6 Corporals.	
10 Bombardiers.	
3 Trumpeters.	
3 Farriers.	
2 Rough Riders.	
80 Gunners.	
1 Havildar.	} Native Golundaze.
2 Naicks.	
24 Golundaze.	

Horses.

6 6-pr. at 12 each	72
6 waggons at 9 each	44
1 forge cart	9

Total for draft 135

Spare, 2 to each carriage	26
Saddle horses	15

Total horses 176

Camels or Bullocks.

	Cls.	or Bks.
2 spare ammunition waggons	8	or 16
1 spare gun carriage	2	„ 4
1 store cart	4	„ 8

Total 14 „ 28

NATIVE.

Ammunition.

For each 6-pounder	165
--------------------	-----

NATIVE TROOP.

1 Captain.	
2 1st. Lieutenants.	
1 2d. ditto.	
1 Assistant Surgeon.	
1 Staff Sergeant.	
1 Sergeant Conductor.	
1 Subadar.	
2 Jemadars.	
8 Havildars.	
8 Naicks.	
3 Trumpeters.	
3 Rough Riders.	
114 Troopers.	
3 Jemadars.	} Sycces.
176 Sycces.	

3 Jemadars. } Syces.
 200 Syces. }
 3 Jemadars. } Grass-
 200 Grass-cutters. } Cutters.
 200 Horses.
 1 Mistry smith.
 2 Filemen.
 2 Firemen.
 2 Hammermen.
 1 Mistry Carpenter.
 2 Carpenters.
 1 Native Doctor.
 2 Puckallies.
 1 Bheastie.
 2 Sweepers.
 4 9-pounder guns.
 2 24-pounder howitzers.
 6 Waggons.
 1 Forge Cart.

NON-EFFECTIVE.

1 Sergeant Conductor.
 1 Pay Sergeant.
 24 Syces as horse holders, or
 to clean the guns.

WHEN IN THE FIELD.

4 Spare ammunition }
 waggons. }
 1 Spare gun carriage. }
 1 Store cart. }
 22 Camels or 44 bullocks. }
 1 Driver to each pair }
 of bullocks, and }
 1 Sirwan to every pair }
 of camels. }
 Commissariat.

3 Jemadars. } Grass-
 176 Grass-cutters. } cutters.
 176 Horses.
 1 Mistry Smith.
 2 Filemen.
 2 Firemen.
 2 Hammermen.
 1 Mistry Carpenter.
 2 Carpenters.
 1 Native Doctor.
 1 Puckallie.
 1 Bheastie.
 6 6-pounder guns.
 6 Waggons.
 1 Forge Cart.

NON-EFFECTIVE.

1 Staff Havildar.
 1 Pay ditto.
 24 Syces as horse holders, or
 to clean the guns.

WHEN IN THE FIELD.

2 Spare ammunition }
 waggons. }
 1 Spare gun carriage. }
 1 Store Cart. }
 14 Camels or 28 bullocks. }
 1 Driver to each pair }
 of bullocks, and }
 1 Sirwan to every pair }
 of camels. }
 Commissariat.

The only difference in the personal organization for a European troop, and that now authorized is, that one trumpeter, one native farrier, and one moochee is reduced, and one European farrier is added; also three jemadars of syces, and three jemadars of grass-cutters, and syces and grass-cutters agreeable to the number of horses. Colundauze are also submitted for gun lascars: the twenty-four non-effective syces receiving additional pay for cleaning the guns, and performing the other drudgery required from gun lascars. In the non-effective establishment, one saddler is reduced, and one sergeant conductor and

twenty-four horse holders added. The organization for a native troop differs from the present establishment as follows:— One sergeant conductor, one trumpeter, one jemadar, two havildars, two naicks, twenty-four troopers, three jemadars of syces, and three jemadars of grass-cutters are added:—while one farrier sergeant, two farriers, one moochee, and one tent lascar are reduced. In the non-effective establishment, the same number of syces are allowed to a native, as to a European troop.

Thus for twelve troops, according to the foregoing plan, the dead weight of the ordnance and carriages for horse draft, will be as follows :

			cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
European troops.....	404	0 5 × 9 =	3636	1	17
Native troops.....	376	1 20 × 3 =	1129	1	4
			<hr/>		
Total horse draft.....			4765	2	21
			<hr/>		

Total number of horses allowed for twelve troops 2328

And according to the Board's system,
European and native troops 436 1 2 × 12 = 5235 0 24

Total horse draft..... 5235 0 24

Total number of horses allowed for twelve troops 2520

Showing a difference in the Board's plan, in excess of twenty-three tons, nine hundred weights, and twenty-four pounds in the dead weight of the ordnance and carriages, and one hundred and ninety-two horses. It is true the Board's plan brings twelve spare gun carriages into the field with horse draft, whereas the plan now proposed only authorizes camels or bullocks for these carriages: but, on the other hand, the Board's plan, only brings sixty 6-pounder and twelve 12-pounder howitzers as division batteries, while the plan now proposed gives thirty-six 9-pounder guns, and eighteen 24-pounder howitzers available either as division batteries or batteries of position, and which can be embodied into three troops of howitzers and six troops of 9-pounders, together with eighteen 6-pounders to be used as galloper guns.

We shall now contrast the Board's personnel organization, as regards the fighting establishments, and horses and ordnance carriages, with that of the plan now proposed.

	Board's	Plan.	
	plan for	Proposed.	
	Eur. or		
	Native.	Eurp.	Native.
Rank and file, corporals, bombardiers, and gunners, including rough riders,	116	98	} 125
Golundauze, non-commiss. included,	None	27	
Sergeants, farriers, and trumpeter s.	14	13	13
Ordnance carriages drawn by horses,	14	13	13
Ditto ditto camels or bullocks,	3	6	4
Troop Establishment of horses,	210	200	176

Having now terminated the review of a subject involving the efficiency of a corps so essentially important in Indian warfare as that of the horse artillery, it must now be explained, that the object in publishing this memorandum, consecutively in chapters, was to afford ample leisure and opportunity to those who dissented from our views, to point out the errors, or to correct the mistakes, which unintentionally have occurred in these chapters; to enable the author consecutively to expunge, modify, or otherwise amend the statements, views, or opinions, which have been offered to the military public. But as no benefit in this respect has been derived from the course adopted, if inaccuracies are now pointed out, we claim the indulgence of all those military readers, who have had the patience to peruse our lucubrations. Personally, we have had two objects in view;—first, to add the modicum of information we possess as regards a branch of the service, where twenty-five years of an active, professional career, have been passed, to that already recorded by our brother officers of the artillery regiment; and secondly, to afford occupation to our leisure hours. Doubtless our views and opinions are occasionally at variance with those of the Special Board of artillery officers, for whose collective zeal and assiduity, we entertain the highest respect, and amongst whom, we are proud to number, our friends of the Bombay presidency, whose talents and industry we fully appreciate. Still it has been our constant endeavour, to discuss this subject without partiality, favour, or affection, and by patient, laborious investigation, to qualify ourselves to analyze a question, as yet still open to enquiry.

To conclude, although these papers have been published anonymously, still it is apprehended, that the warranty of a

name does not confer any additional value on questions of military and professional detail; although, in matters of opinion, the rank or services of a military writer too often gives a fictitious value to what may be intrinsically utterly worthless: for the judgment, like the vision, may occasionally be blinded by high sounding names, or the gorgeous display of military decorations. To no such lofty pretensions does the author of this memorandum assume, content to submit these chapters through the periodical press, for the consideration of his brother officers of the Indian artillery.

Appendix.

I shall next advert to Captain Seton's opinions in reference to the efficacy of spherical case, premising, at the same time, that much credit is due to this officer for the trouble he has taken in compiling elaborate theoretical tables to support his views in regard to the inefficacy of this ammunition. Captain Seton assumes, as a fact, that it is 'quite evident' that, in a range of 1,000 yards, a shrapnel 6-pounder shell 'with any charge,' does not retain a velocity of 400 feet per second; and that, it is known, that a musket bullet, moving at that rate, will not lodge itself in a block of wood of ordinary consistency; therefore, it will not be contended, that its force would be considered adequate when directed against either cavalry or infantry. Now, although the Huttonian theory may confirm Captain Seton's tabular calculations, still it is asserted by Captain Seton, that a musket bullet, with $1\frac{3}{4}$ dram cartridge, and moving with a velocity of 461.6 feet per second, will make a clear perforation through a one-inch thick mangoe board; and moreover, that with a velocity of 386 feet it will perforate the same. Now, without professing to understand what Captain Seton means by a bullet not having 'adequate force,' still one would suppose that, if a bullet has momentum sufficient to penetrate a one-inch plank, it will have force enough to perforate a human skull, or enter the cavity of the abdomen orthorax of a man's body; moreover, that if it hit a horse's leg it would lame him, and might break the bone under the knee; or, if it struck his body, might perforate some six inches into a fleshy part. Now, if a shower of these balls is propelled against a mass, either of men or horses, their effect would be rather efficacious, as no man or horse would endure to be exposed for any time to a shower of balls that can perforate a one-inch plank; besides, it is generally admitted, that the most deadly musket balls are those that do not perforate clean through, but lodge in the wound. Now, this is all that is required from spherical case at the maximum distances. The Madras experiments seem conclusive, and Colonel Showers' committee justly preferred the test of experience to Captain Seton's theoretical calculations. One might have supposed these results would have satisfied any officer

of the efficacy of this fire, for it matters not what is the deduction of the theorist, when opposed to practical results, for these are only valuable as affording a plausible approximation to the practical standard of actual experience; for, as Captain Seton justly states in page 15, (in referring to the exploded parabolic theory) 'nor have the investigations of the most eminent mathematicians, assisted by all the experiments made at different times on the subject, amounted to more than a distant proximation to it, and which, from the extreme difficulty and intricacy of the calculations connected therewith, are by no means available for the practical artillerist, or applicable to cases of actual service.'

I believe I am correct in stating, that neither the Bengal or Madras committee ever supposed that spherical case, at 1,000 yards' distance, would have equal force to a musket bullet, fired at the distance of 120 or 200 yards; but it will be greater than the force of a musket ball, when fired at a distance of 400 yards, and as spherical case can be directed with precision, at any distance within 1,200 yards, and a British musket maximum practice distance is 120 yards, therefore spherical case is efficacious in firing at masses of men or horses; not that a practical artillery officer would expect to see many men or horses instantly drop down dead, or fall as if struck by cannon shot, but that no troops will endure, for any time, exposure to this fire, for it will madden, if it does not kill, cavalry horses by the quantity and incessant pelting of leaden bullets that can perforate a one-inch plank.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Rodber to Captain Campbell.

Dated Kurnaul, 17th September, 1832.

'The march you allude to, I could not have gone less than ninety miles, and thus it was:—At 1 A. M., on the 16th April, I commenced my march, (after going the previous day, eighteen miles over an execrable road, much large and loose stones and hills,) to join Colonel Adam's at Hingan Ghaut. On the road, I received a letter informing me that Col. A. had marched, and was encamped at Alundaboo;—this information obliged me to retrace my road for some distance; I reached the Colonel's camp between 2 and 3 P. M. (I am not quite positive to the time exactly). I could not have gone less than 56 miles as I pushed on,—the Colonel desiring me to join with all expedition. At 8 P. M. the same day, I mounted again, and moved with the detachment in pursuit of the Paishwa, and was not dismissed, until about noon, between 12 and 1, the following day. About six of the last miles were over a succession of wooded heights, covered with large and loose stones, and hollows, deep, and wide enough, to hide both gun and horses in. From what we see of roads in any part of India, that I have visited no notion can be formed of the ways here;—in a march sometimes, you would have to cross seven or eight nullahs, with swampy bottoms, and the approaches difficult.'

The European Regiment.

From the 1st instant the junction of the two wings took place: we therefore submit a table, shewing the positions in which the officers are placed for regimental duty and promotion, by the measure.

No.	Rank and Names.	Cadet of.	Date of Rank.		Wing	Remarks.
			Regimental.	Army.		
	<i>Colonel.</i>					
1	Sir D. McLeod, K. C. B.	1781	1 May 1824	m.g. 10 Jan. '37		Furlough.
	<i>Lieutenant-Colonels.</i>					
1	A. Roberts	1803	28 Sept. 1831			
2	R. Chalmers	1806	20 June 1836			
	<i>Majors.</i>					
1	G. Warren	1818	25 Feb. 1837		R.	
2	J. A. Thompson	1817	21 Jan. 1838			L.
	<i>Captains.</i>					
1	D. Birrell	1817	26 April 1827			L.
"	J. P. Ripley	1818	19 June 1831			L.
"	F. Beatty	1820	2 July 1833		R.	
"	J. Matthee	1820	8 Sept. 1835		R.	Staff employ
5	C. Jordan	1822	16 Dec. 1835		R.	
"	T. Box	1822	27 July 1836		R.	
"	W. Shortreed	1819	15 Nov. 1836	14 Feb. 1835		L.
"	A. W. Taylor	1825	25 Feb. 1837		R.	
"	T. Lysaght	1819	21 Jan. 1838	3 June 1835		L. Staff employ
10	A. Stewart	1823	5 Mar. 1838			L.
	<i>Lieutenants.</i>					
1	W. E. Hay	1821	4 Sept. 1826	c. 19 July 1837		L. Staff employ
"	C. Clark	1825	15 Jan. 1829		R.	Furlough.
"	I. G. Gerard	1825	15 Dec. 1830		R.	Interpreter.
"	J. R. Pond	1827	11 May 1832			L.
5	F. Harrison	1828	2 ditto 1833			L.
"	W. Broadfoot	1826	2 July 1833		R.	Adjutant.
"	B. Kendall	1828	13 Mar. 1835			L.
"	W. J. Parker	1827	8 Sept. 1835		R.	
"	J. W. Bennett	1828	16 Dec. 1835		R.	Staff employ
10	H. T. Combe	1829	27 July 1836		R.	
"	D. Sexton	1828	29 ditto 1836			L.
"	E. Magnay	1828	15 Nov. 1836			L.
"	F. S. Macmullen	1835	18 Dec. 1837		R.	
"	J. Pagan	1835	5 Mar. 1838			L.
15	F. Shuttleworth	1835	20 July 1838		R.	
16	W. K. Haslewood	1836	10 Aug. 1838			L.
	<i>Ensigns.</i>					
1	R. W. Fanshawe	1837	12 Jan. 1838	12 June 1837	R.	
"	J. Pattullo	1837	ditto	ditto	R.	
"	R. H. Hicks	1837	ditto	26 July 1837	R.	
"	E. W. Salisbury	1838	1 Sept. 1838	11 Dec. 1837	R.	
5	G. O. Jacob	1838	ditto	ditto	R.	
"	J. Lambert	1838	ditto	ditto	R.	
"	E. J. Boileau	1838	ditto	ditto	R.	
8	T. W. Gordon	1838	ditto	14 Jan. 1838	R.	

We next propose illustrating the effects of promotion, under the fourth paragraph of the Court's letter of the 11th April last.

Supposing a casualty occurs in the right wing—say by the retirement of Major Warren—Captain Beaty, who is senior captain of that wing, not being the senior captain of the regiment, will only obtain *brevet* rank as major, and must continue a regimental captain until Captains Birrell and Ripley successively obtain their majorities, or otherwise disappear from the list of Captains; but on the allowances of the superior rank, with the addition of command allowance for a company; so that he will receive more than the other major. Lieutenant Clark, the senior lieutenant of the same wing, being similarly situated to Captain Beaty, will obtain the allowances, but only the *brevet* rank, of captain, till Lieutenant Hay succeeds to his company, but in the regiment will remain a lieutenant, and could not have charge of a company, if present, and nine captains and Lieutenant Hay were available for regimental duty. The left wing ensigns having been already absorbed, Ensign Fanshawe would succeed to his lieutenantancy in the usual manner.

Supposing the casualty to occur in the left wing, by the retirement of Major Thompson, Captain Birrell and Lieutenant Hay, being both seniors of their rank in the regiment, will at once obtain their majority and company in the left wing, and the senior ensign a lieutenantancy in the right wing.

As all promotions to lieutenants will be to the right wing, the absorption of the lieutenants of the left wing will commence with the first casualty. According to the average of the five junior captains, about twelve years will elapse before Lieutenant Haslewood succeeds to his company, and the left wing lieutenants be absorbed. The absorption of the captains will then commence, and, by the average of three majors, it will occupy about ten years to bring the junior captain to major. It thus seems, that the regiment will not be brought into one regular list for promotion, under the provisions of the fifth paragraph of the Court's letter, much under twenty-one or twenty-two years, or about the year 1860!

Song of the Pindarra.

' Already have they shar'd the spoil,
 The guerdon of their crimson toil.
 The boarded gold already seems,
 Within the hold adventurer's grasp ;
 And the proud victor fondly dreams
 Of beauty trembling in his clasp.
 They number o'er with fierce delight,
 The hard earn'd treasures of the fight.'

The wild sort of song which gives the title to this article, requires to be ushered in with a few explanatory details, as otherwise its characteristic, or technical, expressions might not be clearly apprehended. The Pindarra (or, as during the war for his extermination, we familiarly called him, the *Pin*) was a very devil-may-care sort of a personage in practice, though wanting in that dash, and romantic attribution, which render the brigand of Europe so truly and justly interesting to young ladies, and so very terrific and coolly-through-the-head-shooting to imaginative young gentlemen. The *Pin* was a coarse, unsentimental, jerry-sneak ruffian, whom a slight show of opposition always caused to keep his distance ; but as his fierceness of deportment, and apparent fury, generally put the villagers into as great a funk as he would otherwise have been in himself, he contrived, for many years anterior to 1816, to have every thing so much his own way, that he had a thorough notion of his invincibility, and the smallest *Pin* believed himself a *Rustum*, at the lowest computation. Neither sex nor age spared he, if he thought that by so doing he would miss a single rupee or the thinnest silver ornament ; and he would tear away ear and all, to secure the multitudinous earrings, if there was any inconvenient struggling, or if other circumstances induced him to be in a hurry. But in the generality of cases he preferred inflicting torture to dealing immediate death ; for, as dead men tell no tales, while tortured ones tell almost anything they are asked to tell, the *Pin* did not choose that the secret of the hidden treasure should be buried in the owner's grave. Wherefore, when a gentleman villager—one evidently well to do in the world—was suspected of having treasure elsewhere than about his ill-used person, he had spear points, pincers, and similar pleasant applications, put to his natural sensibility, on the principle, perhaps, of

Dousterswivel's divining rod ; but the penacea was a heap of fine fresh chillies, pounded and put into a *tóbra* (horse's nose-bag) and the same tied over the recusant's face, inasmuch that he had to inhale *that*, or go without,—which latter procedure, if, on the voluntary principle, was next door to suicide. I have been told that it never failed of its designed effect (external applications going on at the same time, indeed), and if the sceptical reader will only try a few newly-pulled and bruised chillies—the bird's-eye, if possible—to his own nose and eyes, he will cease to be of opinion that he could long put up with a whole bagful of them. In this manner did the Pindarra Horde—numbering from thirty thousand to fifty thousand men—lay all India under annual contribution for a series of years ;—robbing, slaying, and devastating, with virtual impunity ; and even supported by the Mahratta Princes of the time, who shared in the general plunder, and regularly treated with the Bandit chieftains whose names are mentioned in the song. But the Marquis of Hastings put an extinguisher on them at last, and thousands of villages now stand in safety which formerly used to be sacked, or harried, when the nullahs (minor rivers) became fordable, after the rains, with greater regularity than the border countries of Britain in the days of Scott's idolatry. The horse of the Piu, was of the ragged order to look at, but he had infinite pluck, and would go his forty or fifty miles at a stretch, as a thing to which he was by no means unaccustomed. He had balls given to him, in which opium (the *auseem* of the chant) was an ingredient, and these used to stimulate him to first-rate exertion,—especially if the Company's cavalry were hanging on his rear ! With these few explanations, and a few notes which shall be scattered here and there, the enlightened reader may now proceed to sing the

SONG OF THE PINDARRA.

Come !—on with the saddle, and tighten the girth,
 The time has arriv'd for the durrak to mount, boys !
 Spears in our hands, in our hearts hope and mirth,
 And hey for the riches we stay not to count, boys !
 Our's is the pillage,
 Of traveller and village ;
 Our's the gay life of adventure and freedom !
 Hoorra ! Hoorra !
 Good luck to Pindarras,
 And great be the fame of the heroes who lead 'em !

The nullahs have fallen, and the rains have gone by,—
 Who but the sweets of the last raid remembers !
 Few the mahajuns who scap'd our keen eye,
 Few were the dwellings we left not in members !
 Vainly their stores,
 Of rupees and gold moh'rs,
 The shroffs and the bunyas hide deep in the ground, boys !
 Hoorra ! Hoorra !
 Chillies and pineers,
 Where is there witchcraft like their's to be found, boys !*

Wide is our sweep !—from the plains of Berar,
 Down to far Dacca ; through Oude, and Bundéla ;
 Shrewdly we ransack serai and bazar,
 Hawk-like we stoop on the wealth of the méla ! †
 Brief space do we wrangle,
 For carring or bangle ;
 Short work make we of a woman's resistance !
 Hoorra ! Hoorra !
 Before a Feringhee
 Can come to the rescue, we're lost in the distance !

Deeply with sáree, doputta, and shawl,
 Jewels, and gold, the lootèra is laden ; ‡
 Silks, and brocades,—and what's better than all,
 His is the choice of the matron or maiden !
 Zenana and háram,
 Ring forth the alarum.—
 Vainly their riches and beauties are hoarded !
 Hoorra ! Hoorra !
 Quick with the damsels !
 For hills must be clamber'd, and rivers be forded !

If the cavalry fierce come too hot on our track,
 Have we not Dowlut Rao, and stout Holkar to flee to ?
 In our booty they share, and get many a lac,
 From Wussil Mahoumed, Kurreem, and bold Cheeto.

* The foreign partance of this verse may be rendered as follows into our own vernacular :—*mahajuns* are tip-top haberdashers—oriental Waitmen, in fact—but are also money-lenders,—oriental Rothschilden. In the sack of a town, their houses, and those, of the *shroffs*, or bankers, have the enviable precedence. A *bunya*—properly *bungea* is a retailer of grain, &c., and hated by Jack Sepoy, especially on pay-day.

† A *méla* is a fair, occasioned generally by the great periodical religious assemblages of the Hindoos; at places like Hurdwar, Allahabad, &c, celebrated for their holiness, in connexion with the Ganges.

‡ The *sáree* and *doputta* are pieces of female raiment, much of a muchness, as Sam Johnson said of Mr. Thrall's ale and porter; only that the former is calculated to make an entire dress, while the latter is merely a Brobdignagian veil. They are often extremely beautiful and costly; and being light, compressible, and easily packed, the *Pin* had a partiality for the better sorts of them, accordingly. *Looter* is another name for *Pin*—just as damsel is for Spin—and being derived from *loot*, plunder, means, in plain English, a plunderer.

We'll have plundering and burning,
 Before our returning;
 Who that resists shall escape from our slaughter:
 Hoorra! Hoorra!
 Wealth from the merchant,
 From the husband his wife, from the father his daughter!
 Come, my good steed, we must up and away;
 There's your aufeen—see, the durral's decamping!
 Panic is borne on the voice of your neigh,
 Hope flies the heart at the sound of your tramping!
 From our hulla-goolla,
 Shrink brahmin and moollah;
 No safety from us is in mosque or pagoda:
 Hoorra! Hoorra!
 The brave Lubburecas,
 Are kings of the land from Cuttack to Baroda! *

McN.

Memoir on the Organization of the Corps of Sappers and Miners.

The urgent call for the present considerable muster to arms on our N. W. frontier, of all branches of the army, (the individual efficiency of which, coming events are likely to prove,) and the actual increase which is now taking place in regiments of cavalry and infantry, affords perhaps as good an opportunity as could be desired, to bring forward the necessity which exists for rendering perfectly efficient the sappers and miners, in proportion to the urgency and expectancy of a not far distant increase to the army at large; although, independent of such increase, the same expediency remains for the adoption of the measures herein treated of, relative to the sappers and miners; for, unlike the soldiers of the line, the duties which the recruit for the sappers has to learn, are of a nature, which considerable practice and time only can perfect him in.

Before stating what may be necessary to render efficient a corps that has always been considered a most necessary auxiliary to an army, I will indulge in a few preliminary observations, more fully to shew the importance of those measures I may advance; and though I feel that my pen is too

* *Lubbureca* signified, in Pin technology, a commander of a *Lubbur*, or grand division of the horde.

weak to do justice to the cause, or claims of the corps, yet it may be the means of raising more powerful voices, though not a more staunch advocate in its favor, which is also, let me add, proportionably in favor of the general benefit of the service.

The importance of the corps, and advantages of a sufficient number of men regularly trained to the various duties required of them, either individually, or as a body, will be sufficiently apparent by references to the services performed by the sappers and miners in Europe, who, in consequence of the knowledge which is acquired by men instructed according to the system in force, have been found of the greatest service; not only in executing field works of all kinds, with greater facility and dispatch, but also in superintending working parties of the line, and thus assisting the engineers; and when works are being carried on upon an extensive scale on service, the latter is an important and useful mode of employing them. Look at the examples furnished by the improvement of the Netherland frontier, previous to the battle of Waterloo, and the construction of the memorable bridge across the 'Adour,' the former executed in an incredibly short time by peasants, under direction of sappers and their officers, and the latter in concert with the navy.

By reference to the siege operations of the army in Spain, it will be apparent, that if this army had not been commanded by a chief, who, with the most intelligent mind, and iron nerve, made science bend to superior force and skill, the reduction of the French fortresses, previous to 1814, (before which time there were no sappers with the army,) would have been hopeless, and the failure before Burgos; in 1812, gave an enemy the opportunity of gaining the ascendancy, by a concentration of force and time for recruiting his strength.

Independent of the numerous duties required from sappers in conjunction with an army, there is one, above all, for which they should be perfectly efficient, scientifically and numerically; namely, a siege, known to be 'one of the most arduous undertakings in which troops can be employed; in which fatigue, hardships, and personal risk are greatest, and one in which the prize only can be gained by complete victory, and where failure is attended by severe loss and dire disaster.' Is it not then of the greatest moment to a state, that such an undertaking be conducted in the best possible manner, by a due union of science, labour, and force? And is it not expedient that the men, who have hazardous tasks to perform, during the different, but particularly the latter, periods of such an operation,

should be most thoroughly instructed and practised, and that the number of those men should be such as will secure the certainty of advantage to the state? More or less skill in the contending parties will prolong or shorten the contest, but the sapper and miner skilfully directed, and ably supported, will render the surmounting of all obstacles beautifully certain.

These considerations have had weight with European states, and should not due thought be given to such important auxiliaries, by the powers in India, as will induce them to keep up efficiently, such an integral part of their military strength, so as to secure success in enterprises however extensive?

Temporary expedients create the greatest confusion, and laborers hired, or recruits enlisted for an emergency to serve with the sappers, are a deficiency in means, which will always affect the engineer department, in a serious degree. (Witness the desertion of hired bildars at Bhurtpoor, most of whom fled on the discharge of the first gun!)

Such an imperfect system will generally be found for the time being, a useless encumbrance, the expense affording no proportional benefit, and tending to harass the minds of all, by apprehensions of the failure of any enterprize in which the army may be engaged.

An example may here be held up, in the before mentioned deficiencies during part of the Peninsula war, and which led the Duke of Wellington, in his subsequent preparations, to effect a perfect organization of the field establishment, consisting of well-trained sappers, of sufficient numerical strength, with a splendid equipment of tools and hoes, a poutoon train, and the proper distribution of officers to the whole.

Most indubitably now is the time, in which the formation of a perfect military establishment can, with the greatest propriety, be recommended; the present is the season for the suggestion of such measures, as shall promote the efficiency of the army. Nor is it only with reference to time of war that these arguments apply; for it is the opinion of the ablest authority that 'the elements of every military body, which is essential in war, should be maintained in efficient proportion during peace;' and in how many different useful ways cannot the subjects of this memoir be employed collectively, independent of those duties which must qualify them for active service.

Who can tell what will be the event of the present hostile operations, or what demands the state may have upon its military resources? To this, I may 'pause for a reply!' The

greater therefore the expediency that every branch should be efficient

The measures necessary for completing the proper organization of the sappers, and miners in general, is first,—The addition of two companies, and the formation of the corps into eight companies, of 100 sepoys each, which will only cause an increase of 80 men, the present companies being of 120 men each, which renders them, unwieldy to manœuvre, even if they had the requisite number of officers present with the corps.

The appointment of an engineer officer to each company is a measure urgently required, and though it has been the intention of the Government that such should be the case, and orders issued to that effect, yet so great a demand has there been for the services of officers to various duties, in different directions, that the welfare and efficiency of the sappers and miners has been overlooked.

I will not allow that the matter is of small importance even when the corps is in garrison, for does not the good of the service require that the discipline and instruction of the corps to which European non-commissioned officers are attached, should be watched over with the greatest zeal? And how infinitely more important is it not, that, at the period when an army may be taking the field, the companies should have officers to command them, to see to the efficiency of each, the charge of which will never prevent them from distinguishing themselves as engineers? For in sieges, and other operations of difficulty, such as are likely to add credit to the corps and the service, if successfully executed, the sappers, with their officers, must of necessity be brought into action, in the most important and conspicuous situations.

Let it be imperative on officers, first entering the country, (as it partly is, though the rule is not always acted up to,) to join the sappers and miners, allowing all above the number required for the corps; namely, the commandant, adjutant, and eight company officers, to be successively allowed to fill whatever appointments may there be open for them; and if the nomination of cadets for the engineers is kept up in sufficient proportion, there can never be any want of officers for staff employ, a deficiency with the sappers; nor will the routine of duty with the corps exceed such time as may render young officers, acquainted with the language, the manners and customs of the country, and otherwise qualify themselves for duty elsewhere.

A pontoon train should unquestionably be attached to the sappers and miners, and the measure is more particularly supported by the nature of the country into which our Indian troops are now penetrating, and the corps should be most particularly instructed in the art of manœuvring the pontoons, and in construction of military bridges in general of all kinds, and of which they at present know little. A pontoon train is an auxiliary of the first importance to an army *en route*, especially in an enemy's country; and though hitherto but little apprehension has been entertained of the lions of the Punjaub, and to the north-west being crossed by our troops, I again repeat that no one can foretel the events likely to happen from the movement now making in that direction.

It would not be enough even that pontoons be constructed and kept in magazines until required like a battering train, but should be permanently attached to the sappers and miners; for such temporary expedients, as the hiring of carts for their transport, the clumsy ways of country drivers, and the untrained establishment for their application, would cause the greatest confusion, and the army, instead of being benefited, would be paralyzed by delay, and the direst disasters might be the consequence.

The construction of a train of the annexed strength would be but a small expense when compared to the magnitude of the benefits that would be derived therefrom:

30 pontoons of light wood covered inside and out with tin or copper (the former the best).

32 carriages (2 spare).

The balks, chasses, and horses for each pontoon are borne by its own carriage. The keeping up of a few extra commissariat bullocks at the station where the sappers might be during peace, would be the only other call on the purse of the state.

That no reduction of the above efficient strength of the sappers and miners should take place during peace it is my intention to prove in another memoir, wherein I shall have more scope to treat of the necessity and importance of the works I shall recommend, having reference to the strengthening and improvement in a military point of view of our N. W. frontier, and district of Rohilcund.

Many of the suggestions herein contained for the more perfect organization of the corps, have been frequently the topics

of discussion amongst the officers, and although opinion may vary as to detail, I am convinced that the propriety of the general principles will be admitted, and it is ardently to be hoped that some, if not all, of the propositions, so desirable, may be soon the subjects of official consideration.

ATTACK AND DEFENCE.

September 14, 1838.

Hamil's Rejoinder.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE E. I. UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL.

SIR,—The Memoir of General Adams, which appeared in June, 1837, as a literary production, was open to criticism; as an historical document it was susceptible of proof or disproof; and, as an expression of opinion, it was liable to discussion. On these grounds I met it, avowing myself to be an inexperienced writer; on these grounds I shall always be ready to carry on an argument, for it is thus that truth is elicited and made to stand out distinctly from vague conjecture, and unexamined assertion. At the same time General Adam's biographer and HAMIL start on such different premises that their inferences might, like parallel lines, be indefinitely prolonged without approximation. The object of one being the ascertainment of fact, and his belief that every overstatement of a man's merit tends to injure him by throwing a doubt on his actual deserts; while apparently that of the other is to accumulate praise, even where it is questionable. Moreover, as the biographer merges his critic in the lieutenant and brevet captain of such and such a standing, and thus opens a personal altercation between himself and me, I decline any further discussion with him, or allowing the literary debate to degenerate into a private squabble in those pages. In this place therefore, I contend no more with Captain McNaghten, reserving to myself the privilege of taking such other steps as hereafter may appear necessary.

I am, Sir, your's obediently,

HAMIL.

SELECTIONS.

IMPROVED SIGHTS FOR RIFLES.

(From the Madras U. S. Gazette, July 26.)

A new sight for rifles, on a principle equally simple and ingenious, has been invented by a very intelligent young officer, Lieut. Congreve, of the artillery, and submitted by him for the opinion of the Military Board, who have marked their approval of the invention, by at once causing new sights of the proposed pattern to be made up for trial, on which officers commanding rifle companies at this presidency, are ordered to report. We candidly admit our own ignorance of military rifle practice, but having many years' experience in the *shekairie* line, with rifles of all sorts and sizes, we venture to offer an opinion of Mr. Congreve's invention, which, as far as we are able to judge without a trial, we consider admirably calculated to obviate the great difficulty which inexperienced rifle shooters invariably labour under with the common sight, and which, until overcome, renders the rifle almost useless in their hands. This too, we are told, more particularly applies to Native riflemen, from their total ignorance of the principle whereon rifle sights are intended to act, and the extremely vague ideas that they generally have of distances: a correct eye for which can only, we are sure, be attained by long practice, not at a fixed target on a level plain, but at objects of various sizes, and in every variety of ground. We feel very confident that Mr. Congreve's sights will be found to remove the above difficulty entirely, and by enabling the riflemen to judge his distance correctly in every situation, cause him to use his piece with confidence, in the certainty of its effect.

The improved sights are constructed on the principle that the apparent size of an object is proportionally increased or diminished as the object itself is near to, or distant from the eye. A man at five and twenty yards distance, will be found to cover us nearly as possible two inches on the side of a graduated scale, held at arm's length, on a line with the eye; but at four hundred yards distance, he will cover but one-eighth of an inch, and proportionally at intermediate distances; a fact which any gentleman may satisfy himself regarding, without quitting his own verandah, and which clearly demonstrates, that the apparent size of an object diminishes by one-half, as its distance becomes doubled.

Mr. Congreve's sights are three in number, like the common folding sights on sporting rifles, and fixed at $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the breech; the sight holes at the usual elevation, but the sights having shoulders of an height exactly corresponding with the apparent height of a man at 100, 150, and 200 yards distance; which, proved both by experiment and calculation, are respectively $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch, and $\frac{1}{3}$ of an inch in height. The first is furnished with a hinge folding backward on the barrel, so as not to obscure the other two, the second folds either way, and the third forward only.

The above slight description will, we trust, be sufficient to give an idea of Mr. Congreve's invention, which, from its simplicity, is applicable to any rifle and may be constructed by a tolerable artificer at a very moderate expence. Government however ought never to allow the question of expence to operate as a bar against the introduction of improvement, and in the present instance the trifling outlay requisite, will, we are sure, produce an ample return, by enabling the native sharpshooter to use his weapon with effect and confidence in the certainty of his aim; for he has only to present at his enemy, and at a glance perceives which of the three sights covers him with its shoulder; he thus at once ascertains his distance, uses that sight for elevation, and to a certainty brings his adversary down.

ON MILITARY PROMOTION IN THE QUEEN'S SERVICE.

(From the *United Service Gazette*.)

GENTLEMEN,—In the *United Service Journal* for January, there is a military 'Retrospect of 1837,' a good article, as, indeed, are all which have come from the same pen. In proportion to the excellence of the views therein generally taken of professional affairs, I feel anxious to point out those particulars to which, I think, exception can be taken, the more, too, as the opinion of the author has been proved to have some weight with the financial chief of the army, with whom only lies the power of altering the present most vicious, most vexatious system of promotion and retirement. But here, at the threshold, let me explain, that it is the system that I designate as vicious and vexatious—not the administration of the system. I believe that the authorities at the Horse Guards administer the system, as it by law exists, most honestly and fairly, and, that the feeling of concern and regret which has been expressed both by the present and the late military secretary, when compelled to pass by unheeded the claims of old and deserving officers, has been genuine and unfeigned.

After some most apposite remarks upon the late brevet, and showing what a poor medium of benefit fell to the serving officers of the line, at an immense expence to the country, the author of the 'Retrospect' pre-

needs to point out how a small expenditure may be made truly beneficial to the army. 'Let there be no more idle clamouring then on the subject of brevets, but let every officer of the line use his endeavours to obtain what can never be perverted from him to the advantage of others—we mean a retiring allowance, proportioned to length of service.'

Doubtless what the army most needs is a retiring allowance, somewhat on the scale and principle of the army of the East India Company; and that the vacancies so made by retirement of old officers shall be filled up by promotion, without purchase. I cannot, however, go along with the author of the 'Retrospect' in denouncing all brevet promotion. That the present system of brevets serves 'not so much to reward those who have been serving at every risk of life, health, and constitution as those who either have had no duty to perform, or whose duties have never carried them beyond the limits of their native land,' is incontestable, and must be obvious to every one who takes the trouble to consider the matter. A modification of the system might make brevets beneficial.

As promotion is at present distributed in the British army, the advantage of the idler is, apparently, more considered than of the active officer. When a man has obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, if he pleases he goes upon half-pay; he resides where it best suits his convenience, knowing that his promotion will go on just as rapidly as if he were serving in the most active campaign, or in the most deadly climate. Now, let me ask, is not this absurd? No service, however distinguished, or risk of life, or of health, in the field, or in distant lands, can accelerate his promotion one jot, or put him forward more rapidly, than if he had been residing upon his farm, or amusing himself about the clubs of London—or rambling for his pleasure among the nations of the continent. Now this is a real hardship, and a crying shame upon the service.

In respect to promotion—that is, promotion without purchase—the prospects of the service were never more gloomy than at present; nor has any scheme been put forward by the authorities for mending the defect. The removal of a few old subalterns, of upwards of twenty years actual service, to the half-pay as captains, cannot be so considered; for it can never have been expected that men, who had grown old as lieutenants, could, even returning again immediately as captains upon full pay, live, to reach the higher grades. Indeed, now, if a man who cannot purchase, being a lieutenant, were to speak of the probability of his ever attaining the rank of major, he would be laughed at; and if he were to intimate that he had any hope of becoming a general officer, he would stand a fair chance of being set down as a lunatic. In fact, the promotion by purchase, which was the exception, has now become the rule.

Unfortunately all the military chiefs belong to the purchasing class, as do the ministers, members of parliament, and, in fact, all who in any man-

ner have influence in the arrangement of military affairs. The member of parliament thinks that the old officer has sufficient retirement when he can sell his commission; and that when his young friend purchases the vacancy, there is no injustice done, and that he procures the promotion solely at his own cost, having paid his money for it. The fact of the young gentleman having passed over the heads of two or three officers, who have been in the service perhaps as long as he has been in the world, is never considered; or looked upon as a hardship upon these officers. It is never considered that the arrangement has removed from before them an old and nearly worn-out man, whose death, or retirement on a pension, should have been the means of giving them, in due course, that progressive rise which they have justly reason to look for. It is never considered that the young gentleman has been promoted—not at his own cost, for he has had value given him for his money, high rank and increased pay at an early age; but at the expense of the unfortunate officers, his seniors, who have been passed over, and from whom all prospect of promotion has been effectually removed, by the substitution of a young man for an old.

Truly the system of promotion in the army requires recasting; it has become a mere matter of trade, and he who has the longest purse rises most rapidly in the scale. Fitness or qualification of any kind is never sought for, or inquired after; the price of the commission is every thing; the more one thinks of it the more absurd does it appear, that military rank and the command of soldiers in the field should be made a marketable article. A French girl, conversing with a British officer, said inquiringly, '*Il faut acheter votre grade?*' '*Oui.*' '*C'est drole;*' and truly she was right.

Colonel Mitchell, in the February number of the *United Service Journal*, says—'I have known a black heiress promote an officer—a good fellow certainly, but who had never seen a shot fired—over the head of a whole regiment that had fought its way with distinction from Lisbon to Toulouse, and many a fair heiress has rendered good service of the same kind. Who, indeed, has not seen troops of hussars flirted for, majorities quadrilled for and lieutenant-colonelcies galloped for, till ball rooms shook again, has, indeed, seen little of the world. I mention this in favour of the system, being the best thing that can be said for it; and though female influence is, in nine cases out of ten, the best that can be exercised, I am not sure how far it is altogether legitimate. Allowing, besides, as I willingly do, that young ladies are generally better judges of men than the very gravest authorities, they are still liable to make occasional mistakes; and it has happened that the service would have made a better bargain of the lady than of the gentleman, and would have gained considerably could the real purchaser of the commission have kept it to herself, and sent the promoted captain or colonel to take charge of the nursery. Recollecting, indeed,

that we have a good many old women in the service, it might be a question whether an importation of young ones would not be an advantage.'

Some persons may suppose that the colonel, being in a jocosus mood, has given the reins to his fancy, and allowed his wit to run riot; or, at the most, they may set it down as an extreme case. It is not so. The case is a common one. Without looking very far about me, I can name lieutenant-colonels, and majors, and captains, who have attained their rank entirely by their ball-room campaigning. It is true that in the British Army many officers procure their promotion by dalliance in the ball-room and the boudoir; they obtain their promotion by marrying ladies who have sufficient money to enable them to purchase. However ridiculous the colonel's sketch may seem to the general reader, it is still more ridiculous in being true to the letter. Verily, the education of our young ladies should be made a national concern, when upon their selection we may have to depend for the commanders of our armies!!!—for the chiefs who are to lead our soldiers in the field!!!

It has been asserted that without the present system of promotion by purchase, the Service would deteriorate by a gradual abstraction from its ranks of all the members of aristocratical families now to be found serving there, and that the officers would only be drawn from an inferior class of society. If this were true, I admit the objection would be a sufficient reason to continue the present system; but I totally deny its truth. I refer boldly to the list of the Marines, Artillery, and Engineers. Who will say that the officers, of that corps, where there is no promotion by purchase, are of an inferior class? Let those who assert that the upper classes are only induced by the purchasing system to enter the army, examine the lists of these corps, and they will find a sprinkling of sprigs of nobility, with a stray baronet or two quite in a fair proportion with the line. I deny, I say, that the effect of decreasing the number of purchase promotions would have the effect of driving the upper class of society from the army. It would, I admit, have the effect of ridding the service of a class of officers, which presently I shall describe, who, however ornamental they may be, are certainly not useful. About two thirds of the officers of the army may now be classed as purchasers. Of these about half are gentlemen who purchase only because they do not chuse to be passed over; their interests may be deemed to be identified with the non-purchasing class. The residuary third may be again subdivided into officers of wealth, who are attached to the service, and would be soldiers under any system, but who are naturally anxious to support that which enables them to get on rapidly and pass early to command; and, into another class of the most worthless officers in the service, purse proud *parvenus*, who consider it derogatory to serve in the colonies, who are absent from their duties, which they never perform well, for every moment they

can obtain leave, and who hold in most thorough contempt every one who does not possess as much money as themselves, or as they would have the world believe they possess. Of these useless drones the arrangements proposed would certainly rid the service, and a most happy riddance they would be.

A proposal has been made to promote to the rank of major-general, one, the senior, lieutenant-colonel having the brevet of colonel actually serving, for every two casualties occurring in the list of general officers, filling the vacant lieutenant-colonelcy by promotion without purchase. This has brought up the half-pay gentlemen, who are residing at Naples and Paris, Brighton, or Cheltenham, in alarm at the chance of their being passed over; poor gentlemen! the hardship would be great which would leave them, as a reward for doing nothing, merely their half-pay. The proposers of the scheme forgot that they are 'fructifying,' in retirement, to come back to the service in due time as general officers.

I must remember, however, that I am writing a letter, not a book; I will therefore omit some two or three other points in the important matter of promotion which I had intended to put forward, and proceed at once to state the particulars of the system of promotion, which I would propose to the consideration of those whose recommendation may have weight with the military advisers of the crown.

1st. Give each regiment of the line—a colonel-in-chief, a general officer, as at present; a colonel, a lieutenant-colonelcy and a major.

The battalions of Artillery and Engineers, and the divisions of Marines, have colonels; and why not grant them as well to the infantry of the line? The additional expense would be trifling.

The pay of the field-officers might be settled as follows:—

Colonel,	20s. per diem.
Lieutenant-Colonel,	18s.
Major,	16s.
	<hr/>
Total	54s.

The present pay of field-officers is:—

Lieut.-Col. (including 20 <i>l.</i> per ann., non-effective),	18s. 1d. per diem.
Senior Major,	17s. 1d.
Second Major,	16s. 0d.
	<hr/>
Total,	51 <i>l.</i> 2d.

The difference would be 2*s.* 10*d.* per diem; no very ruinous sum to the nation.

2. Let the promotion to the rank of colonel be regulated similarly to the present promotion to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, giving the lieutenant

ant colonels the fair chance of service and climate for attaining the rank of colonel.

3. On the 1st January in each year, let every captain who has served twelve years as captain, or who has completed twenty-five-years of actual service as a commissioned officer, be promoted by brevet to the rank of major; majors of ten years standing to be lieutenant-colonels; and lieutenant-colonels of eight years standing to be colonels.

4. The list of general officers should be divided into active and retired. The active list should be limited, and the vacancies occurring by death, or removal to the retired list, should be filled by promotion of the senior colonel serving, whether regimental or brevet.

5. There should be a graduated retired list for officers after certain service, and the vacancies of those removed to it should be filled by promotion without purchase.

6. Officers who had risen from the ranks should be allowed to re-allow two years service in the ranks as one towards retirement.

7. No officer who had not purchased his commission should be allowed to sell out; and promotion without purchase to higher rank should cancel all claim to the sale of any former commission.

8. No field-officer, who may have gone voluntarily, or who, having been reduced, may have remained voluntarily upon half-pay, should be eligible for brevet promotion. No officer should, under any circumstances obtain, while on half-pay, more than one step of rank. S. A.

Army and Navy Club, St. James's-square,
April 3, 1838.

HERAT.

(From the *Englishman*, August, 4.)

Since our yesterday's publication on the subject of Herat, we have fallen in with a more recent account,—not differing, indeed, in a topographical view from the one already given, but measuring the place's importance, in the present state of affairs, by the political advantages which its possession must give to Russia in her ambitious designs upon our eastern empire. We think this part of the question is ably, truly, and comprehensively discussed; and as it appears clear that the present attempt on Herat is the fruit of Russian instigation, we can hardly expect that she will not reap the full political benefit of the Persian's success, should success crown his endeavour. The point being gained, and Russia virtually established in the emporium city, the fertile valley, and the favourable climate of Herat, we see no geographical obstacle to her advance upon Hindostan, and no obstacle whatever which can reasonably be deemed insuperable by her

arms or her intrigue. Our cheese-parers and non-interferers, have been too long neglectful of the only line of policy which could have checked and blighted her eastern projects in time; and even now that their eyes are opened, (at home we mean, as well as here,) there are no signs of real energy displayed—of efforts commensurate with the crisis—nor even so much as, in the better days of our sway, were called into action against a Mahratta league, a Nepaulese aggression, or even a Burmese threat to drive us from Calcutta,—though this last happened when the olden vigour of our government had fallen into the sere. Lord help us! even sordid William Bentinck went more energetically to work against the petty people about Shekawatty, (he was quite right too,) than the combined home and local statesmen of England appear to be doing now, in counteraction of Russian schemes for eastern aggrandisement.

From the work before us, which is a well and researchfully written history of Russia, in Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia, we can offer our own native readers, (and through the Bengallee prints we suggest its being more widely disseminated,) an instance of Russian perfidy, which has not been exceeded in atrocity by any of the many which disgrace the annals of oriental policy, and which may show them how much reliance is to be *safely* placed on the Autocrat's promises of improved condition, or security of lives and property, which will of course be held out to them, when the time seems meet for such kind of diplomacy to *do* its work. We are far from asserting that the natives of the provinces *we* have conquered, have, in any respect, benefited by us so much as they ought to have done; or, especially, that they have been much less squeezed on the rackrent system, which is a proof of rotten and greedy policy alike in a state and in a private landlord; but they have had, under our rule, a greater security for life and property than they ever had before; and they have also had, (what they cannot have from a despot-ruled country like Russia,) an ægis thrown over them at all times, more or less protective, by the British Parliament, and the opinion of the British people, which will henceforth every day become more effective, in consequence of the virtual abridgement of distance, and the greater interest which Indian affairs must go on exciting in England. More over, as a conqueror, the, in some degree, Roman principle of Russia, in settling her soldiers in conquered territories, would scarcely be overlooked on the conquest of Hindoostan; and the natives must very well know, that extensive grants of land for that purpose, could not be taken without depriving the aboriginal proprietors,—unless they can imagine the virtue, in such vanquishers as the Russians, of paying fairly for what they will feel to be already theirs by the strong hand! A history of modern Poland, translated into Bengallee and Oordoo, and disseminated among the schools and the native courts, and as much as possible among the people gene-

rally, would be a greater blow to the Russian interests than the attempts of the Sikhs to dethrone the *de facto* chief of Cabool,—but alas! such literature would cost money, and, oh! the Dividend! the Dividend!

 RUSSIAN PERFIDY.

(From Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia.)

When the Russian general was apprised that a Persian prince was approaching the shores of Kislar to solicit an asylum, he sent him a message to the effect that he could not receive him, as Russia was at peace with Persia, and would not embroil herself in a war by affording protection to rebels. This language was too explicit to be mistaken; but the prince, pursued by the vessels of Mehemet, and remembering the tributes he had paid to Russia, and the encouragement he had already received in his enterprises from that power, deceived himself into a belief that Potemkin was ignorant of the real circumstances of his case, or that an explanation would remove the obstacles which he seemed to consider insuperably opposed to his reception; and, relying confidently on those rights of hospitality which are uniformly respected in the East, and which misfortune only renders more sacred, he appeared in the roadstead, in sight of the Russian fort. The intelligence of his arrival no sooner reached Potemkin, who now, for the first time, learned that his ship was filled with treasures, in gold, jewels, and costly stuffs, than, dissembling his intentions with the basest hypocrisy, he immediately sent out some armed boats to meet him. The Russians were received on board as deliverers and benefactors, with unbounded expressions of enthusiasm and gratitude; but they had hardly surveyed the vessel and assured themselves of its cargo, than, abandoning all disguise they fell upon the helpless Persians, and massacred them in detail, without distinction of sex or age. Some, in their efforts to escape the sword, were cast into the sea; amongst whom was the prince, who, struggling for life with fearful tenacity, clung with one hand to a boat, maintaining his grasp till his hand was cut off by a sabre. But vital power was not yet extinct; rising, nearly exhausted, to the surface of the water, he grasped the boat again with his remaining hand, which, like the other, was cut off with a single stroke; when a friendly pike, perfecting the murder, pierced his quivering body, which sank lifeless to the bottom. When this perfidious catastrophe was accomplished, the Persian vessel was carried into the harbour, and its treasures were divided between Potemkin and his accomplices. Such occurrences were too common in Russia to produce much observation: besides, it was a principle at court to allow the official servants of the state to enrich themselves by blunder whenever any colour of pretext could be alleged for proceedings of that sort, and, as the relations

of Russia with Persia at that period happened to be trembling in the scales, it was not considered politic to take any notice of this infamous transaction.

Sahlî Khan, the other Persian prince, fared scarcely any better than his brother. He had been permitted to enter Astracan, which was also under the command of Potemkin; and, when he heard of the tragedy of Kislar, and the fate of his treasures, which he had intrusted to the safe conduct of his brother, he petitioned the empress, relating the facts as they had been described to him, and making those demands for justice which presented themselves naturally to his mind—restitution of his property, security for himself, and vengeance on the murderers of his brother. The simplicity of this appeal betrayed profound ignorance of the character of the empress, and the nature of the Russian system of policy. A clandestine correspondence in neighbouring countries, the fomentation of intrigues, the creation of factions and the preservation of links of constant intercourse with the malcontents and traitors and disaffected of other countries, who are thus kept in play until their services can be rendered 'useful, form the basis of Russian diplomacy; the far-spreading agencies of which, its overwhelming influence, and powerful organization throughout every state in Europe, can never be detected, except in their wondrous results. Sahlî Khan's petition was treated with artful neglect. The time was not arrived when he could he make use of with advantage; and Potemkin received strict orders to keep a watchful guard over him, while a trifling pension was extended to him, as a token of sympathy in his distresses. The prince, wounded and irritated by this usage, expressed his desire to return to Persia, preferring the death which, in all probability, would have followed such a step, to the ignominy of his situation at Astracan: but Potemkin's instructions were peremptory and conclusive. Sahlî Khan was detained, as an available instrument for ulterior purposes; and the opportunity was not long wanted for bringing his utility to bear upon the projects of the empress.

HERAT POLITICALLY CONSIDERED:

(From Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia.)

Persia at present employs about 40,000 or 50,000 men, in various parts of the country, under the designation of regular infantry; but, presuming that Russia establishes her internal influence more firmly in that kingdom, the better organization of the provinces would enable her to maintain it with a much smaller force; while the revenues would be considerably increased by the necessary improvements in the local governments. If, in addition to these troops, a body of 15,000 effective men were brought into the field (the

annual expence of which has been calculated at only 200,000*l**, the conquest of Bokhara might be accomplished without difficulty. Bokhara is an oasis in the desert, and would be at once overawed after Persia had become subservient. Khiva, lying between Russia on the one side, and Persia and Bokhara on the other, would next capitulate, and be thus drawn into the great league. With Persia and the adjacent countries at her disposal, the principal aim of Russia would be, to take possession of Herat, which is, even now, almost an integral part of Persia, and which is, of all points on the frontiers of the Afghan country, the most favourable to prepare for the invasion of India. Herat is the seat of a petty government, in the hands of a branch of the royal family of Cabul, and which purchases a sort of vague claim to independence by the payment of an annual sum to the Shah of Persia, under the name of a present, but which is in reality a tribute. The citadel is garrisoned by Persian troops, under the command of a member of the Shah's family. The commanding position of the city, which is placed in a fertile and well-watered valley, and is one of the greatest emporiums of the commerce of Asia, affords the most signal advantages for an enterprise against India. It is almost equi-distant from Kerman, Yezd, Tubbus, Toorsheez, Meshed, Bokhara, Bulkh, and Kandahar. The climate is fine; it is always amply provided with stores; and not only draws supplies from all the neighbouring countries, but possesses the means within itself of furnishing every article which those countries yield. It is capable of affording supplies, according to a high military authority†, for 150,000 men. It has been emphatically called 'the key to India.'‡ From this point, the route to the Indus lies comparatively open, presenting no difficulties in the way of provisions for an army, or the means of transporting its materials.§

The possession of Herat, under the circumstances we have supposed, would be of the utmost importance to the advancement and consolidation of the power of Russia in that direction. It would give her time and means for maturing her arrangements, without incurring much expence or risk in bringing them to issue. Holding Herat as a depot, within an easy distance of the scene of action, she could concentrate her troops upon that point, without exposing them to any danger, or impairing their efficiency on the march. They would pass through a friendly, instead of a hostile, country. Russia might thus gradually strengthen herself for the proposed enterprise :

* See Colonel Chesney's Memoir, &c.

† Colonel Borowski.

‡ See Blackwood's Magazine for 1837, *passim*.

§ Colonel Chesney, in the memoir to which we have already referred, conjectures that the plan, which a Russian force, organised on the plains of Herat, would most probably adopt, would be by manœuvres in front of the Anglo-Indian army, to endeavour to draw it southward, until its flank could be turned by a second corps; ascending the Oxus, as high as Bulkh, in order to descend on Peshawar, using a leader of the Indus, from about Orangul, to facilitate the operation, and finally opening a route of the main body as far as the Indus.

her name, her power, and her policy would rapidly become known in India, and the elements of discord would at last take such shapes of menace, that she might calculate with accuracy upon the favourable moment for carrying her design into execution. At all times, she would have at her command the services of a considerable body of troops, without incurring the expense of maintaining them. If she never moved beyond this point, but hung, as it were like a storm-cloud on the borders, she would so effectually unsettle the public mind of India, that the relative position of Great Britain would be completely changed.

Between Herat and India, taking the Indus as the natural frontier of the latter, the only remaining barrier is the kingdom of Cabul. The country that intervenes between the boundaries of British India and the Indus from the mountains to the sea, cannot be considered as presenting a difficulty either to the invader or the invaded in the event of a war; for, upon the first indication of danger from the north-west, or of hostilities by land, the British troops would at once find it necessary to occupy the whole of those territories, and to take up their position on the banks of the Indus. Indeed, the Indus is the real frontier of India, although the British dominions do not any where touch it, extending merely to a part of the Sutlege, one of its tributary streams. The Russian force, therefore, would have only the kingdom of Cabul to traverse before they would be in front of the Anglo-Indian army. The population of this once powerful empire of the Afghans, shattered as it is by internal discords, amounts to about 5,000,000 of people, broken up into various principalities, and divided by an endless succession of feuds, but united by the bonds of a common language, nation, and religion, and capable of furnishing some of the most warlike, but undisciplined-soldiers in Asia. The governor of Herat is the representative of the royal family of Cabul; and the position he holds on that account, as well as his connection with the neighbouring kingdom, render him an object of enmity to all the Afghan chiefs, who consider him dangerous, because he belongs to the legitimate stock. The three principal chiefs are those of Cabul, Kandahar, and Peshawur. The two former are governed by the brothers of Futteh Khan, who are constantly involved in quarrels amongst themselves. The lamentable excesses to which these dissensions have led are universally felt in the weakness of the petty governments, the breaking up of the population into hostile parties, the neglect of agriculture, the dilapidation of the villages, the insecurity of property, and the general desolation of the country. The inhabitants, however, are remarkably brave, and were at one period considered such excellent horsemen, that Nadir Shah esteemed them as forming the best cavalry troops in his army. A people so circumstanced could not make any combined effort against an enemy: their opposition would, at best, be but desultory and irregular. The Russians at Herat, therefore, would have to pass through a kingdom which

might not only be easily subjugated by force of arms, but which might be still more easily subdued by artifice; and the distractions of the inhabitants afford such tempting materials for the exercise of diplomatic skill, that it is not likely an appeal to arms would ever become necessary. What reception the Russians would meet on the banks of the Indus, whether they would be able to establish themselves on the opposite side, and what effect such movements would have upon the domestic affairs of India, are questions which are too speculative to admit of discussion: but it is certain that, if Russia should ever attain the position we have described, (which appears to be extremely probable, since she is hourly labouring to secure it, and England takes no measures to prevent her,) the power of Great Britain in India will be shaken of its foundations.'

THE SIXTY NINE BREVET CAPTAINS OF THE MADRAS INFANTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MADRAS SPECTATOR.

Mr. Editor,—I was pleased when perusing the *Calcutta Englishman* of the 25th May last, to discover the Brevet Captains on the *qui hyc* side, had petitioned the Court of Directors to take their unhappy disheartening situation, into their serious consideration. So good an example, can I trust, but be followed, by the sixty nine Brevet Captains on the Mull Establishment.

The Senior Lieutenants of the 13th, 30th, 32d, 49th and 51st Regiment N. I. are of the season of 1819, also the Second Lieutenant of the 13th Regiment N. I.

The Third Lieutenants of the 13th, 30th, and 32d are of 1820.

The Fourth and Fifth Lieutenants of the 39th N. I. of 1821.

Your giving publicity to the following Memorial in your valuable Journal, and hoping also other Madras Editors will do the same, will greatly oblige

ONE DEEPLY INTERESTED.

To the Chairman and Court of Directors of the Honorable the East India Company.

The humble Memorial of Lieutenant and Brevet Captain ———, Madras Native Infantry, most respectfully sheweth, that your Memorialist, impressed with the firm conviction that your Honourable Court is ever willing to lend a benign ear to the entreaties of your faithful Servants, and that you are always desirous of alleviating their more pressing wants and misfortunes, ventures most respectfully and with the deepest anxiety to solicit the favourable consideration of your Honourable Court to the following

particulars, in the ardent hope, that the subject only requires to be brought to your notice to ensure an amelioration of the unhappy situation in which your Memorialist and a very large majority of the subaltern officers of your army are now placed.

The various Memorials which have during the last few years been submitted to the notice of your Honourable Court have made you aware of the general stagnation of promotion pervading your Army, and your Memorialist will not presume to reiterate the disheartening details; it will be sufficient to state, that there are Lieutenants of eighteen and Ensigns of twelve years' service, who have not any immediate prospect of advancement; in the 30th Regt. N. I. there are now five Brevet Captains, the fifth of the season of 1821, the senior Ensign has served upwards of twelve years, the 4th Lieutenant of the 51st N. I. is of the season 1822. It will appear but too evident to your Honourable Court that many of the Subaltern Officers in the above-mentioned and other Regiments of your Madras Army, similarly situated, cannot under such circumstances continue to entertain hopes of any amelioration of their situation by promotion, however sanguine of temperament they may be, and therefore your Memorialist humbly but most earnestly entreats your Honourable Court to take into your gracious consideration, the distressing circumstances of their position with a view to the alleviation of their misfortunes, by a grant of some additional pay or emolument, to such of the Subaltern Officers of your Army, as have, by a service of 15 years, become entitled to the rank of Captain by Brevet.

Your Memorialist respectfully begs leave to observe, that (as specified in Minutes of Council dated 15th Oct. 1799,) the Honourable the Court of Directors were pleased to notify to the Bengal Government, that they considered the Brevet Captains who obtained that rank in 1799 after a period of 15 years' service, as standing in a very different situation from Officers advanced beyond their Regimental Rank—merely on account of general Brevets granted by His Majesty, and therefore authorized the Governor General in Council to make an addition of one Rupee per day to the pay and allowances of Lieutenants holding the rank of Brevet Captain, which additional allowance was accordingly granted to such Brevet Captains, but it appears to have been withheld from those promoted from Cadets after the 8th January 1796.

Your Memorialist further humbly and with due submission begs leave to represent, that in Her Majesty's Army an additional allowance is granted to Lieutenants after seven years service *'and a Captain is also allowed for each company' ! ! !* whereas in your Army of the Madras Presidency—*'only five Captains' ! ! !* composing a Regiment of Infantry—a circumstance which most seriously affects the prospects of your Subaltern Officers, as regards the attainment of *'a Captaincy,'* with its concomitant increase of pay and allowances.

Your Honourable Court has lately given a most indubitable proof of the liberality of your sentiments, as well as of your generosity, by bestowing an increase of pay, for length of service on the Native Soldiers of your Army, and your Memorialist feels confident that, having thus recognised the justice of the principle of awarding an increase of allowances commensurate (with length of services) your Honourable Court will not withhold the benefits of that principle from the most unfortunate of your subaltern officers.

It might appear superfluous were your Memorialist to enter into a detail of the difficulties and distress entailed upon them through life in consequence of their allowances as subaltern officers of Infantry being inadequate (with the strictest economy) to cover the expences during a long series of years.

Your Memorialist therefore, will not further obtrude his grievances on the notice of your Honourable Court, but placing implicit confidence in your kindness and generosity, feels assured that if your Honourable Court will take into consideration the disheartening prospects of your Subaltern Officers, together with the various and arduous duties they have to perform, you will not consider ill-founded—the hopes your Memorialist so confidently entertains that you will be graciously pleased to accede to his humble solicitation of such an increase to the allowance of a Brevet Captain as you may deem me reasonably entitled to ask, for my zealous, faithful and protracted services as a Regimental Subaltern.

Your Memorialist as in duty bound, will ever pray, Signed _____,
Brevet Captain,
— Regt. M. N, I.

REVERIES OF A RETIRED OFFICER.

CONSTRUCTION AND APPLICATION OF SCALING LADDERS.

To the Editors of the United Service Gazette.

GENTLEMEN,—In reading the generality of accounts by escalade, I remark—

1st.—The defect in the construction of the ladders employed, which admitted of no prompt means of repairing them on the spot, or of varying their length at pleasure, so as to adjust them to the height to be surmounted, and which can only be ascertained at the very moment when the ladders are being applied.

2dly.—The want of means of preventing the assailed, standing on the parapet, from overthrowing the ladders.

3dly.—The ill adaptation of the equipment of the leading soldiers of the escalade to the nature of the enterprise, both as regards their dress and their weapons.

4thly.—The paucity of ladders employed.

With respect to observations, I will cite one or two examples.

At the first assault on Cristoval, an outwork of the fortress of Badajos, 'the forlorn hope,' says Napier, 'finding the opening impracticable, was returning with but little loss, when the main body which had been exposed to a flank fire from the town, as well as a direct fire from the fort, came leaping into the ditch with ladders, and another effort was made to escalade it at different points; the ladders were too short (viz., 15 feet, while the front escarpe was 25 feet: see *Jones's Journal*), and the garrison, consisting of only seventy-five men, besides cannoneers, made so stout a resistance, that the assailants retired with the loss of more than a hundred men.'

In the escalade of St. Vincente bastion, Badajos, 'when the foremost men succeeded in rearing the ladders, the latter were found too short, for the walls were thirty feet high. The assailants having discovered a corner of a bastion where the escarpe was twenty feet high, placed three ladders under an embrasure which had no gun, and was stopped only by a gabion; some men got up, but with difficulty, for the ladders were still too short, and the first man who gained the top was pushed up by his comrades, and then drew others after him.'

For the surprise of Almaraz, twelve ladders, sixteen feet long, were carried with the corps, but 'it was doubtful if the scaling ladders, which had been cut into halves, to thread the narrow turns in the precipitous descent, would serve for the assault.'

Now, as regards the nature of the ladders employed at these sieges, I learn from officers who were engaged in the escalades (for I am sorry to say I cannot speak from the evidence of my own eyes), that the several ladders were constructed in one length, and not formed by a junction of one or more ladders; and that this was the case appears evident, for had each ladder consisted of a combination of ladders (such as I shall speak of), the complaint of 'too short,' at Cristoval and the St. Vincente, would have been immediately remedied on the spot, by dismantling one ladder in order to lengthen others with the detached pieces. Nor would Hill's corps at Almaraz, with such a construction, have had occasion to cut their ladders, and thereby endanger the success of the assault.

It is, therefore, evident, when ladders are constructed of one unalterable length, that they must frequently prove perfectly useless in an assault. The difficulty, too, of procuring on service spars of the length requisite for long ladders, is also an objection to them, and this difficulty must tend to cause a paucity of ladders; but if, in order to supply the deficiency of adequate timber, the several cheeks be composed of two pieces spliced together

(even, if for security, the splice of the one cheek, as it should be, do not correspond with the splice in the other cheek, and a round be made to pass through both portions of the splice), the ladders will be very rickety and insecure; moreover, long ladders are difficult of transport with an army, and are further objectionable.

First, because the men who carry such heavy ladders are obliged to part with their arms, as was the case at Badajos.

Secondly, because, when long ladders are lowered into the ditch, from the sloping position to which their length naturally subjects them, and in which position they are least calculated to bear weight, they run great hazard of being broken by men crowding upon them, in their eagerness to get into the ditch.

Thirdly, because of the difficulty in rearing long ladders, and the exposure to missiles thrown from the ramparts, to which the men would be subjected when so engaged in the middle of the ditch, but from which they would be in a measure secure, if employed in erecting the ladders close under the wall, in the manner I will hereafter point out.

Now as there are comparatively few officers of the line who have an opportunity of observing the ladders used in the Engineer department at Chatham, or of partaking of the practical instruction of escalade which is occasionally afforded to the troops in that garrison; and as officers thus un instructed may be placed in situations where no engineer officer is present to construct proper ladders, or direct the escalade (the records of the Peninsular sieges show how conspicuous engineer officers are on such occasions), and must, consequently, be thrown entirely upon their own resources, I will venture to devote the rest of this paper to giving instructions, sincerely hoping that the page in the *United Service Gazette* where this will appear may recur in time of need to some soldiers so placed, or to some sailors or marines whose curiosity may (as has so often been the case) induce them just to take a peep into a martello tower, or other work on an enemy's coast.

Old General Congreve's ladders, with which some thirty years ago I was taught escalading in the Woolwich repository, and which nature of ladder is, I believe, now made use of at Chatham, are in length, 6 feet; breadth, 1 foot 10 inches at top, 2 feet 2 inches at bottom; cheeks, about 2½ inches by 3½ inches throughout; rounds or steps, one foot apart; weight, 34lbs.

These ladders, so light and handy as to be easily carried by one man, together with his musket, can at any moment be united, so as to form any required length, by means of a single strong iron staple or loop fixed to the foot of each cheek, inside, through which the head of another ladder is to be passed, until it rest against the first round or step, to receive which the upper part of the cheeks of every ladder are hollowed out with a semicir-

cular notch; so that ladders thus joined, overlapping each other about twelve inches, having no play, and being secured by a short lashing, if necessary, passing from the bottom round of one ladder to the top round of the next ladder, are perfectly firm; for you will observe that the head of each ladder is for this purpose constructed just so much narrower at the top as will admit its lying within the feet of another ladder.

When ladders are constructed of these dimensions, there can be no difficulty in procuring timber for an abundant supply of ladders; for if a wood be not at hand where it can be cut, the beams and joists of one or more houses dismantled for the purpose (on such occasions one must not be over scrupulous) will afford ample materials.

Having thus given directions for the construction of ladders, we will now come to directions for the application of them. But here I must observe, that I care not whether this or that suggestion of mine which I now write, or which has been already published in the *United Service Gazette*, in my 'Reveries,' be adopted or not, my earnest desire being solely to draw the attention of the commissioned and non-commissioned soldier to those professional practical subjects which, much to be regretted, form no part of the regular discipline of the Army at large; hoping, as I do, that when placed in emergencies, and having been previously led to canvass these subjects, and having consequently, formed some matured opinions respecting them, they may be prepared to act.

If, then, the execution of an escalade were entrusted to my directions, I would take care that those officers and men destined for the duty of fixing the ladders should receive some previous instruction as to the method of application and mounting them, if it were but for half an hour at the dépôt previous to their marching for the assault. Indeed, every individual to be engaged in the assault should have his particular duty specifically detailed to him, and the topography of the place to be assaulted clearly explained to him; for the success of a tragedy depends in a great measure upon each individual being perfect in the part he is to perform, that his whole energies may, unabstractedly, be devoted to giving full effect to it. It may appear strange, because I believe not according to the usual order of things, when I say I would not cause the party to be preceded by axe-men, or those bearing ladders, because it is too much to expect that men encumbered with heavy ladders, and deprived of their arms (or even of carrying the six-foot ladder with their arms, which, from the nature of their occupation, they feel they cannot use), will steadily advance if a fire be opened upon them when they have no covering fire. We may see the effects of such an arrangement in the attack of St. Vincente bastion. 'His troops (General Walker's brigade) had advanced along the banks of the river, and reached the French guard-house, at the barrier gate, undiscovered, for the ripple of the waters smothered the sound of their footsteps; but just

then the explosion at the breaches took place, the moon shone out, and the French sentinels, discovering the columns, fired. The British troops immediately sprung forward under a sharp fire of musketry, began to hew down the wooden barrier at the covered way, while the Portuguese, being panic-stricken, threw down the scaling ladders.'

I would, therefore, first advance a strong firing party to the crest of the glacis, or the edge of the counterscarpe (the counterscarpe is the outside wall of the ditch, the escarpe is the inside wall of the ditch) to lie close until their services be required, if a surprise be intended, or at once commence a fusillade to keep down any fire from the rampart, directing their attention more especially to any part of the work which may flank the wall to be escaladed, and by a concentrated and incessant fire upon any embrasures that may be animated, render it impossible for the gunners to work their guns; and under cover of this party I would advance the ladders and the rest of the escalading party, but not with the ladders compounded to the full length required for mounting the escarpe, but only having a few of a length just sufficient to make the descent into the ditch (say a ladder compounded of two Congreve's, equal to eleven feet), the rest of the party carrying the single Congreve ladders (and several ropes, ten or fourteen yards long, to be applied as we shall presently see). As these men with ladders got into the ditch they must move quickly up to the wall to be escaladed, and those who have previously been told off for the purpose (leave as little as possible to be done in a hurry-scurry, and have spare number sufficient to fill up casualties allotted for each duty) must now raise their ladders so as to enable other men who have been assigned for the purpose to ship second ladders into the feet of the ladders raised up, through the iron staples previously described. The ladders thus compounded are again lifted up from the ground, so as to ship other ladders in like manner, and so on until the heads of these ladders thus prolonged shall be about three or four feet above the wall, that the escaladers need not crawl from the ladder on to the top of the wall, but be enabled to step firmly and erect from the ladders, and be instantly ready for single combat.

The fire produced by the discharge of musketry will afford sufficient light to enable the men at night to see how to ship one ladder into another, and the raising of the ladders will be facilitated if lifting-bars, about three or four feet long be provided; with a couple of hooks in them to be applied to the lower round of the ladder to be raised from the ground, while another ladder is being shipped.

When the objections are considered which I have noted in the fifth paragraph as applied to long ladders, and which are equally applicable to the simple six feet ladders, if compounded previously to entering the ditch, I think that many of your readers will be of opinion with me, that the

plan I have detailed (the one taught at the Woolwich repository, although different, I believe, from that practised at Chatham) is the most expeditious, and the least hazardous.

As much depends upon the speedy and proper application of the ladders, they should be placed under the particular direction of officers of rank, especially of those of known authority of manner, with steady non-commissioned officers not required themselves to mount the ladders, who must take care that they are not placed with much slope, for they will then be weak; nor very much approaching the perpendicular, for they will then be difficult of ascent, and be easily overturned. Also that they may be placed as close together as they conveniently can be; and that the men be prevented crowding the ladders, which so far from expediting the ascent, will delay it, especially if any casualty occurs on the ladder, independently of the great risk of breaking the ladders. Nor should one or two ladders alone be suffered to be raised, the chance of success being greater according to the number applied at the same moment, or as nearly together as may be.

With respect to observation 2—An enemy who feels confident in the superiority of his commanding position (although confidence and success generally are on the side of the assailants, for Marshal Saxe justly observes, that the defenders of entrenchments generally abandon them at the very moment when the advantage which they have is on the point of being shown, viz., the moment of the assailants crowning the parapet) will boldly advance, and overthrow the ladders as soon as they are reared, or contrive, under cover, to capsize them by means of poles with hooks in them, or by ropes with nooses, as was the case, for instance, at the assault on the castle of Badajos, where the historian says—‘Meanwhile his troops’ (Pieton’s division), spreading themselves along the front, reared their heavy ladders, some against the lofty castle, some against the adjoining front on the left, and, with incredible courage, ascended amidst showers of heavy stones, logs of wood, and bursting shells, rolled off the parapet, while from the flanks the enemy plied his musketry with a fearful rapidity, and in front with pikes and bayonets stabbed the leading assailants, or pushed the ladders from the walls, and all this attended with deafening snouts, and the crash of breaking ladders, and the shrieks of crushed soldiers answering to the sullen stroke of the falling weights. Still, swarming round the remaining ladders, these undaunted veterans strove who should first climb, until all being overturned, the French shouted victory.’ I need not go on to say how the ‘heroic Colonel Ridge’ and the gallant ‘grenadier officer, Canch,’ in their turn shouted victory; but I will add, that a brave French officer was seen to advance and throw down the first ladder, and that, to prevent a repetition of this, the British soldiers crowded the next ladder

so thickly, to keep it down, that, unable to bear the weight, it broke to atoms.

To guard against this, a pair of guy ropes must be fixed about six feet from the top of each ladder, previously to being erected, where they cannot well be cut by those on the rampart, and then stretched out on each side of the ladder, like the shrouds of a mast, and held on by men standing close to the wall. All efforts from above to overturn the ladders will then be in vain (I believe this plan is not, or was not, adopted, at Chatham a year or two ago). These guy ropes will also be found of great use in rearing long ladders, and enabling you to clear the head of the ladder from the cordon (a row of stone built in, and projecting beyond the wall two or three feet, to render escalade more difficult), or to get the ladders clear of fraizes (palisades laid horizontally or with a slope, and projecting the top of the wall about five feet). But whether ladders be compounded on the spot, or be previously joined to the full length, guy ropes should be used; in the latter case the guy ropes had better be fixed, and stretched, and fastened along the cheeks of the ladder before descending into the ditch.

These said fraizes are every nasty things to meet with, stuck full too, as they often are, of tenter-hooks, and as they are placed just so far apart as to prevent men creeping through them, and not sufficiently near to prevent the cheeks of a ladder from passing between them, it will be well to consider how these obstacles are to be dealt with where the fire of artillery has not made an opening among them.

One way that naturally suggests itself is by sending men up the ladders with axes to cut the fraizes away; but just consider what a hazardous operation that would be if the enemy were on the alert, and how difficult, even under more favourable circumstances, for a man to be hewing at a stout piece of timber above his head, and when the proximity of the fraizes would prevent his axe taking a sweeping blow; consider the time, too, that would be required, and how the noise of the axes would wake a slumbering enemy. What I would do, anticipating the obstacle, would be this—I would lash across the ladder, nearly at the top, a bar of wood about four feet long, and about six feet lower down I would lash another bar; then to these cross bars, on the outside of each cheek of the ladder, I would fix a board of a foot in breadth. This additional breadth given to the cheeks will prevent the ladders passing between the fraizes, and as some of the fraizes may probably prove rotten, and otherwise afford a very insecure landing, it would be well for the loading men to carry a fascine (bundle of faggots) to throw on the fraizes to make a platform or landing-place to step on from the ladders. And should the assaulting party be unexpectedly obstructed in their advance by palisades in the ditch, and should fear disturbing the enemy by cutting them away with hatchets, hang up a ladder lengthways on the palisades, forming as it were a top rail. A few pocket handkerchiefs as

a *pis aller* will serve to fix them : the scaling ladders may then be applied, resting on the the top rail, and the palisade be easily surmounted.

But I must not further intrude upon your columns at present ; I will, with your permission, give the concluding part of this reverie in my next letter.

The former part of this reverie treated on the nature and method of applying scaling ladders ; I will now come to my third observation, viz. :—

The ill adaptation of the equipment of the leading soldiers of an escalade to the nature of the enterprise, both as regards their dress and their weapons.

That the force of this observation may be felt, I entreat those who may have taken any interest in what I have written on the subject, when next they happen to be passing a building which is being erected, and which is raised twenty or thirty feet above the ground, to take the trouble just to mount one of the ladders, assisting their ascent with one hand only, and holding their walking stick in the other, considering it as representing a musket ; and then (if they are neither sailors nor soldiers '*per mare per terram*') say whether they do not find the step from the ladder on the platform of the scaffolding (even with the ladder extending above them, and which they may lay hold on as a balustrade) a somewhat wavering nervous step ; or, perhaps, they may better comprehend the difficulty of the escalader's position, if they will select a ladder whose head shall no more than just reach the platform, or the top of a parapet wall, for such is frequently the case with ladders in assaults. It is true that the excitement of the enterprise of an escalade, and the cheers of comrades will nerve the eye and stiffen the sinews at the onset of an assault, and make the step somewhat more sure ; but even then imagine a soldier unpractised in escalading mounting a ladder with a long, and in that position unwieldy, weapon of 14lbs. weight—hampered, too, by cumbersome cross-belts, preventing the free respiration of the chest when great exertion is required, and depriving him of the full exercise of his arms, which, for the purpose of his ascent, are nearly as requisite, as his legs, and having a weight of several pounds of ammunition hanging to his back, counteracting his progressive motion. Now contemplate men thus equipped stepping from the ladders on to the parapet or to the borine (a path at the top of the escarpe wall to prevent the earth of the parapet falling into the ditch), opposed only by a few intrepid men of the enemy, who boldly advance from behind the parapet, and thrust pikes or bayonets at their breasts, which they are totally unable to ward off by a parry with their own muskets, or repel by a discharge from them, for while one hand is employed in securing themselves on the ladders, the musket, which can only be used with two hands, is not only impotent but a hinderance. Then see those gallant fellows who had

dauntlessly led the van, opposed by bayonets above, and hemmed in by bayonets below, precipitated at length from the tops of the ladders upon the bristling hedge of steel beneath—see the result of their unavailing efforts to gain a footing on the walls, producing irresolution among some of their comrades, and their falling bodies sweeping the ladders of the more determined. On the other hand, mark the result of this first success; encouraged by a few brave men, others now advance from behind the parapet, and seizing the heads of the ladders (if guy ropes have not been used), hurl them from the wall, and dash them to atoms.

‘Oh but who would be so absurd as to allow men to mount ladders with fixed bayonets?’ I hear Mr. Drill exclaim. ‘Who could prevent it?’ I ask. ‘They should sling their muskets,’ continues Drill. ‘You may tell that to whom you like, but the soldiers won’t do it. Did they do it at the escalade of the castle of Badajos? I know they did not; but we will put your plan to the proof. Now Drill, here we are at a sham siege; do you lead the assault with your musket across your back.’ ‘Pray observe how much easier I mount,’ says Drill, springing up the ladder; ‘and now,’ I reply, here I am on the top of the parapet, and here is my bayonet at your breast.’ ‘But stop, Ubique, I am unslinging my musket; do just wait until I fix my bayonet.’ Now, Gentlemen, I leave your readers to say, whether the equipment after the usual manner of infantry be a proper equipment for escalading; or rather for those who lead the assault!

What then is to be done? Why take a lesson from the sailors to be sure; imitate the equipment of the ‘boarders.’ Let those men who are destined to lead an escalade lay aside their muskets and doff their cross-belts, and each man strap a brace of pistols round his waist, and take a good broad sword in his hand, with the sword knot round his wrist; and if possible, put helmets on their heads and cuirasses on their breasts. (I do not mean that only each man who first mounts the ladder should be thus equipped, but the first half dozen or so.) Now see them with agility ascending the ladders, and as they are about to step upon the parapet, transferring a ball from their pistols to the bodies of those who would oppose their progress, or by parrying a pike or bayonet thrust at them, and which, I am sure, can be easily turned aside by a dexterous use of the sword, even while standing on the ladder; and thus clear and make good the way for the musketeers who closely follow for their support.

And here let me observe, that although I do not altogether coincide in opinion with an admirable receipt-writer on tactics, as to dragoons versus infantry (for notwithstanding there may be well attested accounts of the success of cavalry over infantry or even over infantry in square; as in the case of the hill of La Serena, on the retreat of the French from the memorable field of Salamanca; yet those who witnessed the scene, nay the actors themselves remained with the conviction of this military truth that caval-

ry are not able to cope with veteran infantry save by surprise); still no doubt will exist in the mind of any one who will put to proof the sword versus the bayonet, of the superiority of the former over the latter in single combat where both parties are dismounted: for the footman who will either rush upon the musketeer with his sword, or wait the thrust of the bayonet is almost certain, if he know anything of the sword exercise, to be triumphant. For the musket and bayonet, from their great length, are the more easily turned aside, especially if the parry be made to the right, so as to throw the bayonet to the musketeer's own left; for you will observe that the very position of the musketeer's left hand naturally tends to cause the thrust to curve to the left, so that a slight touch of the sword easily turns the point of the bayonet into the course to which it inclines.

'But how is this equipment to be obtained on the emergency of an assault?' says my caviller. 'Why my friend, you surely have not studied in the Wellington school, or you never would talk thus. Don't you know that a certain commanding officer of artillery in the Peninsula, stood so high in the estimation of the Duke, because independently of being a brave and excellent officer, he never made difficulties; and if his grace had ordered him to mount a gun on the moon he would at least have attempted so to do!'

I reply then, 'If ship's pistols and cutlasses are not at hand and no spare arms are among the stores, disarm some dragoons.' 'Pretty confusion you would make,' again cries Drill 'Why not at once dismount the dragoons and make them escalate?' 'Because we cannot spare horsemen; but the horsemen may, on an emergency, and for a short time, spare their arms, helmets, and cuirasses; besides, it would be a stigma on the gallant infantry.' 'But,' continues my cavilling friend, 'if there are no dragoons present, what then?' 'I will tell you; make the leaders of the escalate exchange their muskets for the swords of some officers and sergeants who are not actually to be engaged in the escalate (instructing them, if only for five minutes before hand in parrying a bayonet with a sword), and I dare say the field-officers and adjutants' holsters will furnish a few brace of pistols.'

The man who, amongst the coils of his brain, cannot readily find expedients in a case of emergency is not fit for a command.

I will now notice my fourth observation, viz., the paucity of ladders usually employed.

It would be a waste of time to prove that if the whole face of a bastion, or a curtain throughout its length, were covered with ladders, that the chance of success of an escalate would be greater than if only three, or four ladders were erected against the wall; for not only would more time be consumed before the whole of the storming party had gained a footing, but the enemy being able to converge a greater proportion of fire, or force upon three or four ladders than upon a more extended front, the assailants would be under greater disadvantages, especially as they could afford little or no

reciprocal aid. I take it that the advantage gained by an increased number of ladders is not merely in the ratio of the numbers of ladders, as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, but that the advantage increases in something like the progression of 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.

Now we have seen how few ladders were employed at St. Vincente bastion and at the castle of Badajos; and it may not be too much to venture to say that had the opposition been in greater force or more vigorous at those points from the inadequate number of ladders to the importance of the enterprise a different result would have followed. The light, and fourth division to storm the breaches, only entered the ditch with five ladders; now had the supply of ladders been more liberal, attempts might have been made on some parts of the work adjacent to the breach, which possibly might have been successful or have drawn off the attention of those who were defending the breach.

It appears to me that the operations of a siege in themselves, naturally slow and oftentimes retarded by weather and other unforeseen circumstances, might frequently be considerably shortened by resorting to escalade, and also that distant garrisons who are reposing in the fancied security of their works might more often fall an easy prey to a *coup de main*, were they to be assailed with scaling ladders abundantly supplied, and placed in the hands of men properly instructed in their use. Burgen-op-zoom may be instanced to shew what may be done. Surely an assault by escalado, where you can select your point of attack, cannot be a more hazardous operation than the storming of a breach where your efforts are confined to a small space, and to which the chief attention of the enemy is directed; where the ascent is often difficult, and where very impediment, which the ingenuity and the resource of the engineer can supply, is placed in your way; often, too, where a retrenchment enables the enemy in perfect security to direct a powerful, constant, converging fire upon the spot. One of our own engineers, of practical experience, thus expresses himself on the storm of a breach—'If the enemy stand firm, it is nearly impossible to carry a breach without mounting to it regularly formed. The descent into the ditch, whether by ladders or by jumping down, must break all order in the troops, and therefore it should never be attempted against a place with a revetted counterscarpe (that is, a wall of brick).

If when a siege is advancing by its regular steps, and the enemy are confined within the body of the place, and the breach commenced or even its situation clearly indicated, we may form some idea of the success which would attend an escalade made in an unlooked-for direction, while the garrison were consoling themselves in the belief that the breach was not practicable; if an abundance of ladders, secretly prepared at a distance, and suddenly conveyed to the camp should be employed in an assault; for the engineer before alluded to (see Jones' Journal) observes, respecting the

siege of Badajos—‘ It is a singular circumstance perhaps without its parallel in the events of sieges that an army with a powerful artillery, after 20 days’ open trenches and having formed three practicable breaches in the body of the place, should fail in the assault of them at the very moment that two divisions of it were employed in different parts and each succeeding in forcing an entry by escalade over the walls.

Imagine, too, the effect of some choice battalions, directed by an intrepid commander, whose ‘ come on my lads’ runs through the ranks like an electric shock, (your ‘ go on my boys,’ your ‘ siffring sybarites,’ your ‘ teasing officers,’ and your officers who look more after their own *batterie de cuisine*, than the feeling of the soldiers’ camp kettles, won’t do) marching some ten or a dozen miles to a *camisado*, with five hundred of the brigade carrying each a Congreve ladder of only 34lbs. weight, capable of forming one hundred compound ladders of twenty-six feet long (I have shown that there cannot be much difficulty in procuring sufficient timber to make ladders of these dimensions), with a proper proportion of men equipped as ‘ boarders,’ and having timed the march so that under cover of darkness they may escape the brunt of the enemy’s fire (should the surprise not be complete), and just reach the ramparts as the sable curtain of night is being drawn up, that they may clearly see the stage on which the tragedy is to be performed.

Indeed, if one could only conceal one’s march to within one or two hundred yards of the enemy, I should even prefer taking the bull by the horns in open day; for my own part, I confess, I do not like night work. I have seen some nocturnal affairs of a very nasty nature. A man startles at his own shadow in the dark; and at the least alarm men’s fingers, by instinct, go to their triggers. I was once present when the discharge from the pistol of a single vidette of the enemy, at our advance, caused two regiments, with a couple of six pounders between them, moving through a wood, for a night surprise, to open their fire, positively, in column of subdivisions in which they were marching. In the dark, the example of the brave is lost; while the timidity of the skulker is infectious. Nocturnal attacks are generally attended by blunders, self-destruction, or failure.

I will add, that the knowledge of the effects of gunpowder seems entirely to have diverted our thoughts from the mode of warfare of the ancients; thus the combat with sword by footmen is lost sight of (unquestionably so as to the armature of our infantry, notwithstanding the Anglonean instruction they receive). And the buckler is wholly thrown aside. But, I think we may, on some occasions, try back with an advantage, as I have endeavoured to demonstrate in the armature I have suggested for the leaders of an escalade. And I conceive that the shield might be employed with great effect at sieges, to cover your riflemen, who might then, in comparative security, beset the enemy’s embrasures like a swarm of hornets. The

boards ripped from the flooring of a good-sized house, if nothing else can be procured, would make a large quantity of musket-proof shields, 4 feet by 2½, formed with props to make them stand on the ground, and having a small port-hole in each, through which to point a rifle or musket; for we know that the aim is more steady when a man only hears the buzz of the flying lead, and knows it cannot sting.

UBIQUE.

Demi-solde Collage, May 5, 1838.

THE UNION JACK.

GENTLEMEN,—I recollect an old sergeant, whose spring tide of loyalty had been so accustomed, for forty years and more, regularly to set in on the 4th of June, the natal day of George the Third, that when he was discharged and had set up a public house (the *Mortar*, I believe, was the sign) he invariably, long after the death of that King, decorated his premises, on the recurrence of that day, with laurels and flags; and, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the neighbouring publicans, who assured him that his old master was no longer on the throne, celebrated the anniversary of the good old Monarch's birth, amidst repetitions of royal salutes fired from a battery of pateraroes—nor was mine host of the *Mortar* found to be wanting on those occasions, in guests to do honour to the day.

Now I must own that I have feelings akin to those of the veteran sergeant, for on the return of the 4th of every June, I feel an influx of loyalty, and reminiscences of those times when the whole nation with one voice, and with an enthusiasm of which those who did not witness it can form no idea, hailed 'the birthday' of a Sovereign who, for so many years, had lived in the hearts of his people. But now, in these times, when the people are so 'given to change,' 'the birth-day' has so often been shifted and never held on the natal day of the Sovereign, that although yielding to no man in devotion to the throne, I confess that no one spark of loyalty is awakened in my breast on the day set apart for the commemoration; and I do hope, as we are now at the commencement of a reign, which, in all human probability, may be a long one, that the 24th of May, the natal day of our young Queen, may be immutably fixed as 'the birth-day,' and that it may take as deep root in the hearts of the present generation, as the venerated 4th of June did in the affections of the generation now fast passing away.

It happened on the 17th of May that I was on the box seat of the 'Rock-et' and as our four high-conditioned greys, covered with streaming ribbons, and decorated with rosettes of flowers, bending their knees and counting the mile stones at a swinging pace, approached the first town *en route*, the guard applied the key-bugle to his mouth and sounded the inspiring national anthem; while the bells were ringing a merry peal, and the British jack floated in the air from the church steeples. What is all this? I asked—

'The Queen's birthday, Sir,' replied the guard; and with a look, which at the time told he was an old soldier, said 'I hope your honour will give me something to drink her Majesty's health.' I had not heeded the day, as it was not, in point of fact, the birth-day; but, 'well' said I, 'take this and drink 'Here's to the Queen, God bless her!' and I exclaimed:—

' May she live
Longer than I have time to tell her years !
Ever beloved and loving may her rule be !
And when Old Time shall lead her to her end,
Goodness and she fill up one monument. '

As we passed town after town, I saw the flag whose charter is to 'rule the main,' extended in the breeze—but I observed the union-jack was generally hoisted upside down (rather emblematical of the present times) so I determined just to take the liberty to tell any of our readers who, as casual observers of the union jack, may think it impossible to err in hoisting it, that there is a right and wrong way of doing it, and to point out to them that right way.

First, then, let me explain that the banner of England is the pendicular and cross of St. George, on a white field—that the banner of Scotland is the diagonal white cross of St. Andrew, on a blue field—that the banner of Ireland is the diagonal red cross of St. Patrick, on a white field. Now the jack is a union of these three crosses on their respective fields; but observe—the white field which shows as a margin to the red cross of St. Patrick (that red cross which goes from corner to corner) is broader on one side of the red cross than on the other. Well, then, remember that in hoisting the union jack, this broadest white margin, on that part of the flag nearest the staff, must be *uppermost*.

Outside passengers are not only generally enveloped in cloaks, but also wrapped in thought; so as I was musing upon our much-revered union jack, I could not help seeing in its symbols something more than the mere distinctive banner of a nation. If, thought I, the boasted tri-coloured flag be indeed the very emblem of liberty, surely those tri-colours blue, white, and red are to be found in the British jack! And let me ask those who would give 'a desperate blow' to the constitution, where does the tree of liberty flourish so well as in our dear native land? But England's tri-coloured banner is not a flag whose pure white field, like the *Drapeau blanc*, has had one end dipped in the blue venous blood, and the other end dyed in the red arterial blood of countless victims of the guillotine. England's tri-coloured banner is unlike the flag which, surmounted by the blood-seeking eagle, enslaved the nations of Europe under the pretext of giving them liberty! No; the hallowed flag of Britain is not the flag of heathens or infidels, who, in 'the veriest Pandemonium of assembled outcasts,' decreed 'there is no God,' and abolished the Sabbath! no; how do we see the tri-colours of liberty disposed in our glorious pinnons, but in portraying

the cross, the symbol of the saving Messenger to fallen man: and while my mind sees, in the combination of these three colours, the representation of the union of the three estates of the realm, the *tria juncta in uno*, so do I see in the conjunction of them with the cross the State herself there represented in indissoluble union with the Church.

And from my soul I say, would to God that England had Ministers and men in every office of the state (I care not by what political epithet you call them), and sailors and soldiers, who, instead of considering themselves as ONLY the servants of an earthly sovereign, would individually, and collectively, strenuously endeavour to honour and faithfully serve the Sovereign of Sovereigns; and, throwing aside the swollen pride of poor fallible human intellect, ask wisdom from above, and submit wholly and solely to His guidance, without expecting from Him any fee or reward, but patiently await his 'free gift.' Then, and not till then, would this land be a land of 'glorious liberty;' then should we not be left 'naked to our enemies;' then would there 'be peace and good will towards each other;' then would the union jack of old England, the banner of the Thames, the Tweed, and the Shannon, respected by all the world, be seen waving on the summit of the closed temple of Janus.

UBIQUE.

Demi-solide Cottage, June 4, 1838.

MUSKET BARRELS.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN.—Allow me the use of your widely circulating *Gazette* for the following remarks; and seeing the cry of the day is 'Economy,' and not knowing the determination of the Board of Ordnance, I venture to suggest, if it is intended to give a new or percussion gun to the soldier, a selection of the present musket barrels be made for the purpose, for many of them will pay for new breeching, and some of them are excellent iron and ought not to be sold as 'wasters.'

Again, in the days that those barrels were made, common iron could not be used, as it would not give a sufficient resistance to the blow of the hammer to form a tube strong enough to bear the trial of the Tower proof, for the iron must have a strong welding heat to unite the pores well together, therefore any iron could not be worked up. But now, by machinery, the vilest stuff can be formed into what may be called a gun barrel so that the present musket is scarcely trust worthy. I would most respectfully urge on the attention of the Board of Ordnance the necessity of an alteration in the stocks, both as it regards length and bend; I speak from experience, that they are too straight and short, and that a second sight should be brazed within about three or four inches from the breech end of the barrel, for then the aim would be surer and more regular. If you will allow me, Gentlemen, to trespass on your time a little longer, it may not prove uninterest-

ing to some of your numerous readers to give a statement of the quantity of arms in use and store in the year 1814.

Troops of the Line, including Fencibles....	203,410
Six regts. of Ceylon, Bourbon, and Cape of Good Hope	4,500
Foreign Infantry	24,328
Regular Militia	54,055
Local do.	189,383
Volunteers	15,268
Sailors and Royal Marines	60,000
Troops of the Ordnance	4,000

THE ARMS IN STORE.

Muskets in good order	743,000
Repairable	75,000
Rifles	14,000
Carbines	36,000

Total 1,422,994

And yet, says the Select Committee of Finance in 1817, to the House of Commons—' Notwithstanding all we had in store, if the battle of Waterloo had not been decisive we probably should not have been in condition to satisfy demands for arms with sufficient promptitude.' Then, with the official information, that one out of four is not fit for a British soldier, and several regiments soon requiring new arms, it is high time to give the order of ' up and be doing ;' and although a ' revenue cutter' may not require much outlay, being only a small craft, it becomes a mighty nation to maintain tranquillity by showing their ability to protect themselves.

Gratefully thanking you, Gentlemen, for the insertion of my other paper on Military Locks, and leaving this for your disposal, I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN HARVEY, *Gunmaker.*

Plymouth, May, 7, 1838.

RIFLE SHELLS.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to direct your attention to the following passage, extracted from *La Revue des Armees de Terre et de Mer*, page 123, for the month of March last, where the writer, after speaking of the new French rifles with percussion locks, says :—

' Besides the arm of which we have just given a description, twenty-five men in each company, chosen from the strongest, are to have rifles of a

much larger size, the balls for which are to be nearly double the weight, and the range such, that the effect is almost certain, even at a distance of eight hundred yards, and formidable against masses at a greater range; they have been making, with these large rifles, experiments with rifle shells, from which they form the greatest hopes.'

On the different occasions when I proposed my rifle shells (to be exploded either by percussion or by fuze) and rifle carcass to the select committee at Woolwich, it was observed by Sir Alexander Dickson, that 'if foreign powers made use of them our service would be obliged to adopt them,' and ever since the summer of 1826, when I blew up an ammunition-box at the Hon. East India Company's Military Seminary at Addiscombe, in presence of the governor, all the professors, and all the students, the principle of my rifle shell has formed part of the instruction in that well-regulated establishment.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN NORTON,

Late Capt. 31th Regt.

United Service Museum, 6th May 1838.

ACOUSTIC TELEGRAPH.

To us it seems matter for regret, that the professional improvements and discoveries from time to time made and communicated to the authorities by Officers of the Madras Artillery and Engineers, should not have been heretofore more generally promulgated, because we believe that the concealment of such facts has led many to feel surprize that the members of Corps so eminent for scientific attainments, should not have evinced a more lively anxiety to bring themselves to the notice of Government by the exercise of their talents, as well as to benefit the service whereunto they belong—and had the praiseworthy exertions of the officers above referred to, been more extensively known, their example would no doubt have infused a taste for professional study amongst their brethren of the other arms, which might perchance have been equally productive of advantage to the individual and beneficial to the public; but we shall hereafter endeavour to supply the deficiency by bringing to notice any ingenious and scientific discoveries that may henceforward appear. We have now before us all the numbers yet published of the Madras Artillery Records, and we trust that the Officers of that distinguished Corps, will not object to our making such selections from this entertaining and valuable little work, as may appear to us of general interest, or likely to conduce to the general advantage of the Army.

We have of late years with infinite satisfaction observed symptoms of a growing inclination, especially amongst the junior officers of the Army, some of whom promise to become its brightest ornaments, to travel out of the beaten track, by suggesting improvements and procuring a hearing for those suggestions; gratifying as this must be to every military man who takes an interest in the advancement of professional knowledge, it is equally cheering to perceive the ready and liberal encouragement afforded by Government, in allowing the ingenious discoveries and inventions of their young officers the benefit of a full trial and all possible fair play. But such in fact is the only way to elicit the exercise of talent for the public advantage, talent which would otherwise be suffered to lay dormant, alike unless to its possessor and profitless to the State.

We not long since took occasion to notice a new sight for rifles, on an admirably simple and ingenious principle by Lieut. Harry Congreve, of the Artillery, whose invention* being highly approved by Government, new sights of the proposed pattern were ordered to be made up for trial, with the Rifle Companies at this Presidency. The same young officer, whose leisure seems to be constantly employed in researches connected with his profession, has since submitted to Government, a novel and ingenious plan of an Acoustic Telegraph, which might, he considers, be applied with the greatest advantage along the whole line of the Malabar Coast from Cape Comorin to Bombay, inasmuch as the Provinces embraced in that line, are particularly open to foreign attack, and subject to internal commotion: whilst the scanty garnishing of troops maintained there, from the want of instantaneous communication between the different Military posts, and the consequent impossibility of immediate combination and reciprocation of support, are, as experience has shown, inadequate to quell internal revolt, much less even to repel any thing like foreign invasion. The latter in truth, is not much to be feared, but a recurrence of the former, is far from impossible; and the adoption of Lieutenant Congreve's plan would, we think, double the efficiency of the widely scattered bodies of troops in the Western Provinces, by affording facility for that instantaneous communication with each other, whereby reinforcements might be at once pushed on to the point threatened. For instance had Mr. Congreve's plan been in operation at the time Mangalore was last year attacked by the Canarese insurgents, twenty minutes would have sufficed for the call for reinforcements to reach Cannanore. We shall now however proceed without further comment, to lay before our readers Lieutenant Congreve's plan for an Acoustic Telegraph.

Mr. Congreve in his explanation, sets out with fixing on two Stations in Travancore, mutually dependant on each other for aid in time of danger, and to their localities, his plans are first adapted. Quilon and Trivandrum are about thirty miles apart, and the only means of communication between

those Stations, are in the Dawk runners, or along the canal and back-water. Mr. Congreve proposes that the line of country between those posts, be divided into five telegraph Stations, six miles apart; and that at each Station, a heavy battering gun be placed in position, pointing as required to either hand. As sound flies at the rate of 1142 feet in a second, the report of a gun, fired at Quilon, would occupy but two minutes in traversing the space comprehended between that place and Trivandrum, but as the sound could not possibly reach such a distance, it becomes necessary to repeat the signals at intermediate places, by the pieces of ordnance thereat stationed, which thus severally become so many acoustic telegraphs. Such is the outline of the plan, but to the time requisite for the passage of sound must still further be added that also for loading, and passing on the signal from one gun to another. Mr. Congreve calculates that 120 pieces of ordnance would amply suffice for the whole Malabar Coast, by which means, information of the most momentous kind, might be transmitted from Quilon to Dombay, in two hours and forty minutes, at the trifling cost of a few pounds of powder, as the guns would be provided without any expense to Government, from the piles lying useless in all its Arsenals. Such are the principle and advantages of Mr. Congreve's plan; we shall now explain the means whereby it is to be rendered available in practice, and the nature of its signals: in the Code whereof, each large Military Station, ought to be distinguished, by a fixed number of rounds.

CODE.

Trivandrum	One Round.
Quilon	Two Rounds.
Cochin	Three Rounds.
Calicut	Four Rounds.
Tellicherry or Cannanore	Five Rounds.
Mangalore	Six Rounds.
Goa	Seven Rounds.
Gheriah	Eight Rounds.
Bombay	Nine Rounds.
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The Signal of attention	One Round.
The reply that it is heard	One Round.
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An enemy's squadron standing in	Two Rounds.
An enemy's squadron is bombarding	Three Rounds.
The enemy has landed	Four Rounds.

Send reinforcements	Five Rounds.
The enemy is standing to the southward	Six Rounds.
'The enemy is standing to the northward	Seven rounds.
The country has risen, send reinforcements	Eight Rounds.

The preceding few Signals it is presumed would be sufficient for all urgent purposes in which alone this plan is to be adopted.

In illustration of the system, we shall now by way of example suppose, that the look-out man at Cannanore hears *one gun* at the first Station to the northward, and immediately replies by *a round* from his own piece, which implies that he has heard the signal '*attention*;' a pause of a quarter of a minute then takes place—he then hears *six rounds* in quick succession, which indicate that the news comes from Mangalore—another pause of a quarter of a minute, followed by *eight rounds*, whereby, he knows, that the country has risen, and that reinforcements are required at that particular point.

Such is the plan of Lieutenant Congreve's acoustic telegraph, and in regretting our incompetence to record a more decided opinion upon an invention foreign to our own *metiers*, past and present, but which appears to us of no common merit, we conclude with offering our cordial wishes to the ardent and indefatigable young officer, its projector, for the realization of his best hopes.—*Madras United Service Gazette*.

MORTALITY AND SICKNESS OF SOLDIERS ENGAGED IN WAR.

LANCET.—During the last 41 months of the Peninsula war, or from the 25th Dec. 1880, to the 25th May, 1814, the total deaths of private soldiers of the army amounted to 33,829, or 825 per month; the total deaths of officers in the same time amounted to 940 or 23 per month. The average numbers living during this period, derived from 41 monthly musters, were 61,511 privates, and 2,716 officers; consequently, the average annual rates of mortality during this period were 16.1 per cent. for privates, and 10.1 per cent for officers;* that is, the total mortality of privates was more than 50 per cent. greater than that of officers. On comparing the mortality of officers and privates, at different seasons of the year, it is found that the

* These rates coincide with the rates during peace, of English officers and privates in Jamaica.

excess in the mortality of privates exists only during the winter, the season generally passed by the army in cantonments; during the summer (25th March to 25th Sept.) there is no sensible difference between the mortality of officers and that of privates; during each of three summers, the deaths of officers were, to the deaths of privates, in the proportion of 1 to 25 nearly; during each of two winters, the proportion became that of 1 to 70; in the third winter an exception occurs, and the proportion coincided with the average for the year; it is accounted for by the army having kept the field during this winter, contrary to the usual custom. During the 41 months, the total deaths of officers were, to the total deaths of privates, in the proportion of 1 to 36; there was living, at the same time, one officer (including non-combatants) to 22½ privates, or one combating officer to 25½ privates. During the months in which battles were fought, the mortality of officers is always high relatively to that of privates. On inspection of Table 1 it may be seen that in those months wherein the deaths of officers have been most numerous, the proportion of deaths of officers to deaths of men arrives at a maximum. For example, the greatest number of deaths of officers occurred in the month of April, 1812, corresponding to the siege of Badajoz. In the same month there died 1,311 privates; so that there were only 17 deaths of privates to one death of officers, which is less than one half of the general average. A similarly high relative and absolute mortality of officers is observable during the months in which the battles of Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrennees, and Toulouse were fought. Since the greater number of battles are fought during the summer, the higher relative mortality of officers to privates in summer than in winter may be considered as accounted for by battles being proportionally more destructive to officers than privates. The number of deaths of officers during any month is generally indicative of the quantity of fighting during that month; but the number of deaths of privates is of very little value in this respect. The deaths of privates are, in several instances, as numerous during months in which there was no battle, as during months in which important battles were fought. In battle there is a great difference between the mortalities of officers of different ranks. Field-officers and captains suffer much more severely than lieutenants, who again suffer more severely than ensigns. The mortality of captains from battle is double that of ensigns. It seems probable that this difference in the mortality is dependant upon the difference in the age of the parties, the juniors being more likely to survive a given wound than their seniors. Perhaps, however, the relative positions occupied in battle by officers of different ranks may cause the differences in the mortalities. A captain, in order to set a good example to his company, will frequently place himself in a conspicuous and exposed situation, will be in the front rank, and will be most in advance to meet the enemy. On the fall of a captain his place will be filled by a subaltern, whose duty it will be to

expose himself to a similar and increased risk of death. The total deaths from battle are made up of the killed and dead of wounds. In the returns made to the Adjutant-General's Office, the causes and dates of deaths of officers are specified, but the causes and dates of deaths of privates are not so specified. The relation between the killed and dead of wounds among officers may thence be ascertained; and it may be presumed that a similar relation exists between the killed and dead of wounds among privates. In order to obtain the total deaths from battle during the last three years and five months of the Peninsula war, I have taken the numbers killed stated in the 'Sketches' of the late General Stewart, who collected them from the Gazettes of the period; and I have added, as dead of wounds among privates, a proportion of the killed equal to that ascertained to exist between the dead of wounds and the killed among officers. The number of officers who die of wounds after the day of action, is generally equal to a little more than one-third part of the deaths occurring on the day of action. Such was nearly the case at the five battles—Talavera, Salamanca, Vittoria, Orthes, and Waterloo, as may be seen on inspection of Table 6. The deaths on the day of action are generally *four* times as great as the numbers dying of wounds in the ten succeeding days. And the deaths during any period of 10 days after action, are generally four times as great as the number of deaths in the period of ten days next following. During the last 41 months of the Peninsula war, the proportion of captains and subalterns killed was at the rate of 4.9 per cent. per annum. The proportion of privates killed in the same period was at the rate of 3.2 per cent. per annum. By adding one-third part to these numbers for dead of wounds, we shall have the total annual mortality from battle,—6.6 per cent. for officers, and 4.2 per cent. for privates. Since the deaths of captains and subalterns, from all causes, during the same period, was 10.3 per cent. per annum, and since the deaths of privates, from all causes, was at the rate of 16.1 per cent. per annum, it follows that the annual mortality from all causes except battle was—3.7 per cent. for captains and subalterns, and 11.9 per cent. for private soldiers. Although it is well ascertained that in the entire Peninsula army, the mortality of officers from battle was 50 per cent. greater than that of privates, it is not, however, certain that so great a disproportion exists between the officers and privates who have been actually engaged in the same combats. For there is reason to believe that a greater proportion of privates than of officers is absent when a battle is to be fought. In the first place 23½ per cent. of the private soldiers of the Peninsula army, is the proportion generally absent on account of sickness. In the next place a proportion of 8 per cent. is generally detached for various purposes, 'on command' as it is termed. The returns to the Adjutant-General's Office make no mention of the officers absent through sickness, or from being 'on command.' It is highly probable that the proportion of

officers absent from these two causes did not exceed one-half of the proportion of privates absent from the same causes. The apparent excess in the mortality from battle of officers over that of private soldiers would then be subject to a considerable reduction, if those who have been actually engaged are alone compared. Such a diminished excess is, however, to be understood as restricted in its application to battles of an ordinary degree of severity. In the harder fought battles of the Peninsula, as at Waterloo, the mortality of officers was more than 50 per cent. greater than that of privates regarding only those who were actually engaged. The extraordinary amount of sickness suffered by the Peninsula army is a subject well deserving the attention of the public. That an English army of 61,511 men, during a period of three years and five months, should have had 13,815 men, or 22½ per cent, constantly sick, and that no inquiry should have been instituted as to the causes of the sickness, is a serious national reproach. As the officers of the same army, and the private soldiers of the cavalry and artillery suffered in no extraordinary degree from sickness, there appears to be no sufficient or satisfactory reason for the total private soldiers of the army having suffered such a vast amount of sickness. If due inquiry had been made, it would probably have been found that the causes of this sickness were capable of being removed without much difficulty, as the sickness from wounds did not exceed 1½ per cent. (the proportion wounded in a year being 15 per cent., and the average duration of each case of sickness from wounds being assumed to be the tenth part of a year). A very great pecuniary saving to the nation might have been effected by the removal of these causes of sickness; for, by reduction of sick to 6 per cent., there would have been set free from the hospitals 10,000 men, to be added to the effective force of the army.

NAMING OFFICERS TO BE TRIED BY COURT-MARTIAL.

(From the *Englishman*.)

The order by the Commander-in-chief, which puts an end to the unfeeling and most needless practice of naming the officer for whose trial a court-martial may be directed to assemble, is, in every point of view, a commendable innovation. In this country, especially, where always many weeks and often many months, elapse between the ordering of the court and the promulgation of the finding, it was subjecting a probably and presumably guiltless officer to most gratuitous pain, to publish his name to the world, as that of one accused of a crime (so apt as the world is to deem every accusation well-founded,) and to have his friends, even in England, harassed, and himself exposed to their suspicious fears, for weeks and months before any

legal result could be obtained. While on this part of the subject, however—the dilatoriness of court-martial proceedings—we feel it our duty to say, that by Sir Henry Fane's excellent method of transacting public business, the delay in question has been very much abridged, and for some of the details which have helped this consummation, we believe credit is due to the present Judge-Advocate-General of the army; and we also believe we may say that we 'blow the bellows' a little ourselves, in furtherance of these results, though we claim no further commendation for the good that has been effected.

While writing about courts-martial, we would just notice a remark, or two, contained in yesterday's *Hurkaru*, on the point of the limited solitary imprisonment which was the subject of a recent general order to Her Majesty's forces. On two European soldiers of the Company's service being sentenced, at Agra, to twelve months of such imprisonment, and the sentence duly approved, our contemporary was led to make enquires concerning the legal propriety of the said sentence, with reference to the alteration of the Queen's army practice; but we wonder how he could for an instant have imagined that the Company's European forces were in any respect affected by either the orders from the Horse Guards, or by the Horse Guard's interpretation of any act of Parliament. Our opinion, when we first saw the order in question, was, and it continues to be, that Lord Hill had stretched the act beyond what is allowed by the received principle of statutory construction, when he brought even Queen's courts-martial within its signification, for the phrase 'any Courts' (of laws) when used by the legislature, has never before, we believe, been extended to military courts, unless such extension is specified, or unless something in the Mutiny Act necessarily includes those courts in the general enactment. Thus, if capital punishment, for even murder, was abolished by statute, a court-martial could not award it, because in its civil jurisdiction it is directed to conform its punishments to the law of England; but suppose slanderous words were spoken of B by A, the former being a military officer?—the general rule of law is, that an action will not lie for verbal slander, unless the imputation involve an act, which, if perpetrated, would subject the party to a penalty in *any* criminal court. Now, although it would be easy to make verbal slanderous imputations against an officer, which, if true, would subject him to most severe penalties before a court-martial, (as loss of commission for conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman,) yet we apprehend an action would not therefore lie against the slanderer, on the ground that the legislative phrase *any* criminal court, included a court of military law. No doubt in the next Mutiny Act which would appear after the act in question, a provision will be made to apply the restrictive law to courts-martial proceedings, and if such prove the case it will demonstrate the soundness of our argument that the general words, in

such cases, of a statute, do not *of course* apply to any but 'courts of law' as the technical phrase is, and consequently are not intended to disturb the Mutiny Acts at all.

THE FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENGLISHMAN AND MILITARY CHRONICLE.

MY DEAR SIR,—In the distribution of the Bengal Army, published in your very talented, and widely circulated journal of the 5th instant, I observe that amongst the corps enjoying full batta, you have included the 56th Regiment Native Infantry. Allow me to inform you, Mr. Editor, that this is a mistake on your part, although a very natural one, considering that this gallant regiment only left Dinapore in January, 1837, having at that station, (then one of those to which half-batta was assigned,) completed its full period of three years. When the 56th was removed from Bancoorah to Berhampore, its present station, it was generally understood that it would have been permitted to remain on full batta, it being so contrary to the intention and wishes of the Home authorities, that any regiment should be subjected to the hardship of a second tour, quite out of the regular rotation; but the Government, to whom an application was made on the subject, did not deem it necessary to exempt the corps from this peculiar hardship, evidently the effect of a mistake committed by some blundering official, as it never could have been the intention of the noble chief, by whom the army is ruled, to sanction an act of injustice. Will you, Mr. Editor, in a more able manner, give a few hints on this subject; which may induce the authorities to give it early attention, and redress the grievances, which you will readily allow the above facts to establish. By doing so, you will much oblige,

Your's faithfully,

A CONSTANT READER.

The letter which we publish above regarding the protracted half-batta suffering of the 56th regiment, demands some editorial backing. It is at present the lot of that particular corps, but if the precedent be once established, we much fear that a new injury to the army will be thereby engrafted on the still uncatrised wound, which the half-batta measure inflicted, by a door being opened to that petting and favoritism, which are so utterly destructive of zeal and affection in all who are not their objects, and which do not even augment these qualities in the breasts of those who are. To keep corps on half-batta, for a double tour at a time, or to send corps upon it, who have already had their turn, and before the whole have shared the benefit, opens a vein of patronage which, it is impossible to believe, the Court of Directors ever intended the local authorities to work: yet unless

their attention is attracted to the *accident*, we will say, which may hereafter be used to introduce a patrocinating *system*, the time will probably arrive when half-batta stations shall be looked upon, in principle, like the snug or lucrative command ones, and be regularly distributed among unfavored, or too independent, commanding officers, just as the others used mostly to be among those of a contrary description, whose interest at head-quarters covered a multitude of defects. We not only maintain that common justice, and the spirit, at least, of the Court's orders on the subject, require that the 56th should be put in the enjoyment of full batta; but that *whenever* a corps is detained beyond three years at a half-batta station, or sent back to one within its regular army tour, the public exigency, which should alone occasion such a measure, ought not to be held an excuse for inflicting the repeated or protracted grievance on such corps, but on the contrary, the station should, *pro hac vice*, be practically rendered a full batta station. An opposite course of conduct is *most* illiberal on the part of the local authorities; and we would vainly hope that the Commander-in-chief will yet do *his* best to shield the regiment in question, (and thus, in effect, every regiment,) from the unwarrantable infliction.—*Englishman*.

THE PETITION OF THE FULL COLONELS.

It is our duty (to ourselves, at all events) to consider that the Court of Directors have decided rightly in refusing to accede to the petition of the full Colonels, that they should be allowed the command allowances when they were in command of their corps, without reference to their receipt of off- reckonings; because as soon as the petition reached us in a form for publication, which it did while still in its tour for signatures, our correspondent FIAT JUSTITIA so completely refuted the reasonings which it set forth,—we concurring in his views of the case,—that to condemn the Court's judgment would be to vilipend our own! Nay, we half incline to think that the Leadenhall conclave took a suggestion, or so, from our contributor's remarks; for our military readers of that day will probably remember that he insisted on the uselessness of off-reckoning Colonels, or at least on the non-necessity for them, in command of regiments, and maintained that the Honorable Court did not at all *require* their active services in that department. Accordingly, or at any rate co-indicatively, the second paragraph of the Court's despatch contains a hint, conveyed in the most delicate way in the world, that they do not heartily approve of full Colonels retaining such commands, to the obvious detriment of the field officers of the army, and by consequence, to the retardation of the whole junior line; wherefore they conclude their decree by informing the Government, (gratuitously, as far as the contents of the petition have to do with it!) that the

Colonels in question 'may be permitted to remain in India *unemployed*, in the same manner as Major-Generals *similarly circumstanced*.' Now as this latter class of officers are *not allowed* to do duty with regiments, we consider the hint, above given, so very strong an indication of the court's will, that we have no doubt that persons have ere now *walked quietly down stairs* on a much weaker suggestion of what might happen if they did not.—*English-*

INSUFFICIENCY OF THE INCREASE TO THE ARMY.

It is given as a report in Monday's *Courier* and is very likely to be true, that orders are about to be issued for raising the present strength—no, the present weakness—of the army to what must be, comparatively, called the war establishment of ten additional men per troop and company. If this first step may be considered the *foot* of our war Hercules, by which we may judge of what the whole power is to be, our fears, (at the existence of which we hinted in a former article,) of a piddling system of operations are likely to be realized. If the Duke of Wellington's politico-military maxim, that England should never wage a little war, be founded in wisdom—and if it be not so based, it is the only professional dictum of his that is so weakly situated—it is at this moment more cogently applicable to British India than to Great Britain, and yet here are strong symptoms that the money-panic is going to supersede it. With an army reduced to so low a numerical standard, that even the routine peace service cannot be performed without such a constant call on the soldiers' labor as in most cases hardly to leave a relief in the lines, we are going to enter on operations, which may embrace more than half—and that the most critically situated portions—of our frontier line, and which may possibly be varied by work within that line, by increasing our regiments to the extent of ten men a company! With reference to active operations, of the nature of those in which the aspect of the political horizon seems to indicate we shall be engaged, this increase is useless as a final measure, and as a present one it is in fact no more than even the peace-duty calls of the army demand, in order that sepoy's may not for ever be harassed and disgusted by the slavish nature of their labor. Not one single war-operation will this increase facilitate; not one regiment *less* will it admit of being employed for any particular object, and consequently not one division or detachment can it place at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief, more than what he now has to work with, on the existing strength of regiments. The least augmentation that can have the character of efficiency, would be—not the addition of these ten men to a company, but the raising the regimental establishment to *ten companies*, and each company to ninety rank and file. If the Government are determined

not to take this opportunity of raising at least twelve new corps of native infantry, and a due proportion of regular cavalry, with the double view of appearing in the field in strength enough to *crush speedily* (and not merely to hold their own in a protracted warfare) and of cheering the long damped hopes of their officers by the impetus to promotion; let them at all events make such an augmentation of the strength of their existing regiments as shall, in practice, afford troops for a base of operations of adequate extent, instead of acting on the defensive in all but a single corner, where alone we can concentrate force enough to act as assailants of resistless means and vigour. By raising the regiments to ten companies of ninety men, a respectable division might then be formed of six corps, (the other arms proportionate,) which at present, or even after the reported increase of which we are endeavouring to show the uselessness, would require nine; and thus three regiments would be left disposable for employment in some other quarter, by which means we should command a combination of movement by three strong divisions, where now we could not operate with more than two. Besides this, the regiments would be eased of much harassing duty, while employed on service, or rather of much of the individual harassment of requisite duty, by having a sufficient number of men to allow of several reliefs,—a matter of primary importance towards zealous and efficient campaigning. A single regiment also could be detached to hold a post, which it would take nearly two of the present reduced ones to maintain, and each corps would rely on *itself* with greater confidence than it can ever be expected to do in a state of acknowledged weakness. In any point of view, the reported measure is a trifling one, for double or treble the number of recruits could be made ready for field service in the same space of time which these few will require to perfect them; and if corps have to be attending to mere drill when on service—which will be the case when, by the piecemeal system, a farther increase is directed—a too great share of the principal officers' and non-commissioned officers' attention will be called to matters which are only proper to the comparative leisure and unimportance of cantonment life, and which should never needlessly be forced into the more serious duties that devolve on them in the field. Indeed, even the trivial augmentation we now hear of has been too long deferred, for good men cannot now-a-days be had with the same facility and fastidiousness of selection, which was the wont in older times, and the recruits enlisted between this and the beginning of the cold season cannot be efficient for service duty by the time which appearances would lead one to expect they will be wanted. It will be still worse policy, however, to commence farther augmentings of this sort in the very course of operations against the enemy; and it will, be moreover, inexcusable; for the same degree of intelligence (whatever that may be) which induces Government to make the paltry levy now alluded to, must have suggested to them the necessity of a much more

extensive one. Perhaps the *Courier's* report may not be true, and we are wasting our indignation, or our wisdom, on a shadow; but if it have foundation, as we think it likely that it has, in fact, then we do not hesitate to say that a far greater augmentation to the army should have been ordered, as the necessity for *any* augmentation required a *greater* augmentation, on the plain ground of the rumoured one being too little for any warlike purpose. But it will always be the way, with a Government of grasping penuriousness, to which but half the Catilian policy—the *alieni appetens*—is pecuniarily applicable; and thus instead of our first blow being of a sort which, like old Lambro's in Don Juan, 'leaves little work for two,' we shall go on sparring and frittering away our reputation, till in the end we shall either have to make a derogatory compromise, or expend thrice the blood and treasure which would be otherwise necessary, to achieve a thorough victory. The Commander-in-chief of the army, in spite of all the zeal, courage, and activity, which he will undoubtedly display, will not be allowed physical force enough, in men, to achieve an early and a decided triumph; but with a weak and duty-harassed army, and the blessed effects of the corporal punishment abolition, which will enable an unwilling sepoy to get home from any climate, or from before any enemy, he may have a distaste for, without deserting, but on the contrary by the regular authority of a court-martial sentence;—with *these* extraordinary advantages over any that were possessed by a Hastings, or a Lake, he will have to struggle against enemies, whom, if fairly backed by Government, he could readily overcome; and such will always be the case (or varied by some results still worse) when an inhabile administration has to carry on a war.—*Ibid.*

SUSPENSION OF LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The piece of news which we gave regarding the cessation of furlough leave for the present, has been confirmed; a general order having appeared cancelling the preliminary leaves of six months, granted to officers who had resolved to take the usual furlough on private affairs. This circumstance has given rise to an impression that there will be immediate service—that is, in the ensuing cold season—but we do not apprehend there will be active work so soon; and certainly the above alluded to order is, in itself, no proof that there will. As officers who proceed to England go thither for three years, and could not be instantly brought back to their corps, it were impolitic to let them go, as if troops did not take the field till the cold weather of 1839-40, or even a year later than that, it is possible that one entire campaign would be gone through before officers in England could manage to rejoin. The same policy would prevent the granting of leave, on private affairs, to New South Wales, or any other

place, not reachable without a sea voyage; but the usual indulgences within the presidencies are on a different footing, and we do not apprehend that any Bengal officer would be prevented from visiting Madras or Bombay, (and vice versa,) because his rejoining immediately from either presidency, is perfectly feasible,—just as much so, in fact, as the journey from one part to another distant one of the same presidency. Within a fortnight, we believe, a Bengal officer might reach his corps, wherever situated, from either Madras or Bombay, and as it is not probable that our Government should be so ill-informed as not to know that service would be inevitable, at least *a month!* before it actually took place, there would be plenty of time for the necessary recalls, within the limits of the ordinary dawk. If the sepoys' general leave were to be stopped next year, it would look more like an expectation of early war than the other measure; but it is not likely that the indulgence to either officers or men will be at all curtailed beyond what is absolutely necessary; though, if a campaign seemed inevitable, the sepoys might be required to rejoin a month earlier than usual. But as long as nine or ten thousand men are allowed to go to their homes, there can be no expectation in our rulers' breasts, of any unusually early call for their field services, nor for those of their officers.—*Englishman.*

CAPT. R. A. M'NAGHTEN.

'*He only in an honest general good.*'

JULIUS CÆSAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MILITARY CHRONICLE.

Dear Sir,—The *India Review* for last month gives to the world an excellent outline sketch likeness of that true 'man of Ross,' Captain McNaghten, for which we have to thank the spirited proprietor of that valuable and interesting publication. The likeness is indeed admirable, and the few remarks both by the editor and yourself are alike true to the subject. Being intimate with several of the officers of his regiment, while stationed here, the following anecdote was related to me, which I send you as indicative of his extreme kindness of heart in behalf of a brother officer, and one too who at the time, was personally unknown to him. On the 5th June, 1829, (that day of absorption to all perspiring junior Lieutenants,) a Captain of his regiment died, and in due course of time the General Orders appointed the senior subaltern to fill the vacancy. The then senior ensign, however, was not doomed to any such luck, and he, not admiring the hauteur of the officials in passing him unheeded by, accordingly sent in a quiet refresher as to their uncalled-for discourtesy, intimating that to *him* it was a hiatus, *maxime defendus.* The

'benevolence of a paternal Government' was not to be so lightly probed now, and the young officer's *claim*, though respectfully urged, was at once peremptorily negatived. Captain McNaghten was at this time, I believe, on leave of absence, but, hearing what had transpired, his comprehensive mind saw how matters stood, and, *unsolicited*, he *at once* advocated the cause, (*the cause, not the person*, mind you reader,) and the spontaneous kindness of this noble-minded man effected the promotion of the junior, which *otherwise*, would not have occurred for upwards of *four years*! I am aware that this is but one out of numberless similar instances, but it is so truly illustrative of some of your remarks, Sir, that I beg you will be good enough to give the anecdote a place in your columns; it is well known to the officers of the 61st Regiment, and I am sure it will afford gratification to the party so greatly befriended, as I have briefly related it, to see it recorded in your pages. I may also mention that in his regiment, Captain McNaghten is universally esteemed, and by his own men (*I know*) is he alike beloved and respected, this he has acquired by his happy disposition on the one hand, and high soldier-like qualities on the other, and I have very strong grounds to believe that his brother officers would hail with delight, the having him at their head. In him would they find a soldier and a true gentleman, alike devoid of that inconsistency and humbug as he is of that pompous, bombast, and puerile jealousy of power, which at the present day characterizes but too many of our commanding officers.

NON IMMEMOR BENEFICII.

Kurnaul, August 3d, 1838.

THE INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

(From the Daily News, July 12.)

We recommend to the attention of our readers, an able article which we have extracted from the *Englishman*, regarding the increase of the army, as stated in the columns of our evening contemporary. It was the policy of Lord Hastings, never to undertake hostilities without putting forward such a force as made the event a matter of certainty. The reduction of two companies in every battalion was scarcely so much to be deplored on account of the loss in actual numbers, of the soldiery, as in the diminution it caused *in officers*. The grand secret of that perfect efficiency, observable in the royal forces, is, the manner in which the regiments are officered. The eternal bane of the Company's service is an extremely defective system, which, but too frequently, sends corps to action, so miserably headed (we speak of numbers) that it has fallen within our own recollection to witness a regiment taking the field with no more than seven officers present.

In a country like this, where so much depends upon opinion, we can hardly perceive all the danger that may arise from a repulse—and the instances can easily be produced where irresolution and defeat *have* instantly followed the loss of the officers. It was the paucity of them that caused such defeat at Summunpore—and we may rest assured that this liability will constantly exist, until our rulers comprehend, that almost every thing depends in having the army complete in this especial particular. The mere animal courage of the sipahee will not carry him through a scene where moral qualifications are required. He will fight,—most bravely,—so long as his confidence is sustained by the presence of his officer; but when that prop ceases, he speedily becomes bewildered, and sinks under the sense of having to trust only to his native energies, unaided by the skill and experience of those on whom he had hitherto been accustomed to lean.

After the remarks of our contemporary, it is needless to make farther observations of our own; but we would endeavour to impress upon the authorities, the double necessity of reinforcing their troops to the full war establishment,—when there is expectation that our best strength will be severely tried—and speedily filling the commissioned lists, so as to give every possible efficiency to the service. Why are the staff situations not made non-effective? Queen's Regiments have not less than from 25 to 30 officers present. There is not a corps in the Company's establishment that can show the lowest of these numbers on the roster, and, we fear but very few, that could produce the half actually present, in performance of their professional duties.

‘ ON! ON! TO THE BATTLE, ON!’

(*From the Englishman.*)

The God of War, is mounting his car,
 And lights his beacon red,
 Both sword and lance, in the sunbeams glance
 And peaceful days are fled!
 But let them fly! 'tis the 'battle cry'
 And blast of clarion,
 That we love to hear, ring loud and clear,
 Then 'On! to the Battle, On!'

The Russian bear, is leaving his lair,
 Midst fields of ice and snow,
 His cossacks bold, are tir'd of the cold,
 In hordes they south'ard flow;
 Hark! hark! they come, with their kettle drum,
 From the banks of the rushing Don,
 Their Hettman's out, and their deafning shout
 Is, 'On! to the Battle, on!'

Herat's proud walls, the Persian balls
 Are batt'ring in vain,
 The treacherous Schah, and Russia,
 To raise the siege are fain!
 But ambition's darts, are in their hearts,
 And they'll eastward march anon;
 Their squadrons push, for the 'HINDOO KOOSH,'
 Then, 'On! to the Battle, On!'

Dire threats they fling, at old Runjeet Sing,
 The Lion of Lahore!
 And swear they'll try, what our staunch ally
 Is made of, by Sutledge shore!
 But let them prance, with their Polish lance,
 And fluttering gonfalon;
 We'll meet the crash, of the Kuzzillbash,
 Then 'On to the Battle, on!'

Will the Goorkah's ire, dare meet 'The Fire'
 Of Sepoys from the plain?
 Well!—if they will, on Almorah's hill,
 We'll conquer them once again!
 Their blood will gush, when they headlong rush,
 With yell, our ranks upon,
 Where death is rife, midst the bloody strife,
 We'll, 'on! to the Battle, on!'

Down with Burmese foes! each bosom glows,
 Their insults to efface!
 Our standards shall wave, o'er each gory grave,
 In vengeance on their race.
 Shall despots then, beard us in our den?
 Bright days of England gone?—
 No! She'll teach the foe, with her deadly blow,
 She can still 'to the Battle, on!'

Let their cannon roar, as they did of yore,
 On India's sunny plain!
 Our foes shall quail, and the day bewail,
 They met with 'stalworth Fane';
 So courage then, my valiant men!
 Heart with hand in unison;
 Bravely fight, or die! still victory!
 Leads 'on! to the Battle, on!'

MORDECAI.

ORHPAN FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENGLISHMAN.

Sir,—Several subscribers being of opinion that the Orphan Society would be much benefited if the estate at Kidderpore was sold, and the children in future sent to England or placed by the General Management at schools in Calcutta, I shall esteem it a favour, if you will publish the following, for the information of the army, as it appears the wards in India cost double the wards at home :—

The general statement of the Orphan Society for the year 1836-37 shews a monthly average in the school; Wards 100½ + Boarders 37½ = 138½. The expence of each child per mensem, Rs. 38 4 10½

In 1837-38, Wards 97½ + Boarders 27 = 124½, a decrease from the former year of 3 Wards and 10½ Boarders. The expence of each child per mensem, Rs. 45 3 11½

Per annum, 542 15 3

The estate at Kidderpore is said to be worth upwards of 2 lacs. The building, household furniture, and library are valued in the General Statement for 1837-38, at Rs. 195,326 14 6, which at 8 per cent. the rate allowed by Government as a donation, would yield Rs. 15,626 4 0, or to each child, Rs. 159 7 1

Rs. 702 6 4

Equal to, at 2s. 4d. the rupee, the rate of exchange allowed by Government as a donation, £ 81 19 0

Pensioners in Europe, for services at Kidderpore, £ 420.

Old servants in India Rs. 250 13 or £ 29 5. Total £ 449 5 for each Ward, 4 11 8

The expence of each Ward at Kidderpore for 1837-38, . . . £ 86 10 8

The younger Wards in England receive £ 30 a year, the elder boys £ 40, the girls £ 45, average, . . . 43 0 0

Home Agency £ 400, or for each child, . . . 1 5 8

The expence of each Ward in England, . . . £ 43 5 8

In 1825 No. of Wards at Kidderpore and residing with their friends in India,	215
In 1838 ditto ditto,	173
<hr/>	
Decrease in India,	42
In 1825 No. of Wards in England,	170
In 1838 ditto,	312
<hr/>	
Increase in England,	142
The average amount of monthly net receipts during the year 1836-37	Rs. 21,307 14 5½
Ditto ditto, 1837-38,	24,087 12 1½
<hr/>	
Monthly decrease of receipts,	290 2 4
<hr/>	
During the year,	2,641 10 3
The average amount of monthly net expenditure during the year 1836-37,	21,452 8 9½
Ditto ditto, 1837-38,	23,048 15 2½
<hr/>	
Monthly increase of expenditure,	1,595 6 5
<hr/>	
During the year,	19,156 13 0
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It may be said that the great increase of monthly average expense of each Ward of Rs. 6 15 1 last year arose in some measure, from the sum of Rs. 6,578 7 4, having been laid out on the buildings at Kidderpore, but as the premises are valued the same as in the former year, it is to be supposed, that the sum has been spent in repair and not in addition, therefore, merely a current expense.

The subscribers, generally, are perhaps not aware that all children born in wedlock are sent to Europe, and those only not born in wedlock kept at Kidderpore; as this latter class is decreasing fast, in a few years there will not be 50 children at Kidderpore, and, as the number diminishes, the average expense will increase, the establishment being the same.

Although, in the event abolishing Kidderpore, the whole expense of the establishment could not be immediately saved, as the old servants have a claim for remuneration in some way, yet this must be the case whenever the change takes place; therefore, the sooner it is adopted the better, and in a few years we may hope to see the fund clear of all pensioners. Some great change appears absolutely necessary, and although the expenditure is a trifle less than the receipts, our liabilities are increasing rapidly: since

Dec. 1825, the Wards have increased from 385 to 485, at the rate of eight a year, and during the last few years, the subscriptions must have been less, as in 1829 there was a reduction of 3 officers in each regiment.

A SUBSCRIBER.

OUR MILITARY RESOURCES AT THIS JUNCTURE.

(From the Englishman.)

In our last article on the now vitally interesting subject of the Russian invasion, (a phrase by which we must generally be understood to mean all such aggressive hostilities in the direction of our northern frontier, as are fomented by Russian intrigue, and not literally the influx of a Russian army from Europe,) we expressed an intention of offering some observations on our military circumstances, with reference to such a war, and we now purpose to redeem that engagement. The paucity of our troops, especially on this side of India, with relation to the extent of our territory, and the latent ill-will which is borne to our Government by much of the population, and generally by the half-independent chiefs, must be the feature which is first to strike an observer of our position; and wretched indeed must our policy appear to friends, and contemptible to foes, when it is known to be the result of a miserly economy, so grasping as to risk the loss of empire, and to insure the loss of our people's affection, in order that lucre may be hoarded at home by those who are aware that their term of possession is finally decreed, and who care nothing, patriotically, for what may happen afterwards. It has been our dread of the cost of war, and not really, (though professedly), no doubt, our detestation of its horrors, which has made us desire peace; and one proof of this proposition is, that during an enjoyment of twenty years' duration, with but the partial break of the Burmese contest, we have done nothing worthy of our political greatness to confer on *this country* the usual blessings or advantages of peace, but have assiduously and ruthlessly drained it of its wealth, and kept the mass of natives, (for all we have done as a Government,) entirely unadvanced in the road of civilization. The economy—to call it by so respectable a name—which for several years past has been practised in the reduction of the army, the doublings up in the civil service, the abstractions from the uncovenanted, and the general paring and clipping, to detail which were superfluous, even if it were practicable to itemise such things, has not been the genuine and honest economy, which benefits an involved nation, and which is the true reverse of profligate expenditure; nor yet the beneficent economy which aims at relieving a heavily taxed people from some immediate burdens; but it has been the mean and publicly injurious parsimony which would drain a land of its own inherent wealth, for the purpose of filling alien coffers, that never open to pour out

their hoards for the advantage of that country, and the owners of which have no rooted or steadfast interest in the soil, and, we fear, not the slightest grasp on the affections of the people. The British Government of India is practically and most emphatically a selfish Government; and consequently the good it may have done in some respects to its conquest, has not been done from benevolence to the millions of subjects which by that conquest have been acquired, but from the insatiable thirst of gain; and it accordingly stops at every limit beyond which its being extended would not be almost immediately profitable to the rulers, in the mean mercantile view of the political speculation. In the working out of this sordid policy, the army has been reduced out of all proportion to the extent of the territory, so that nothing but the natural submissiveness, or perhaps apathy, of the bulk of the population, under ordinary circumstances, could enable us to keep possession of it with so small a force. Even in the magnificent time of the Marquis of Hastings, he would have been sorely perplexed had the intended combination of the native powers been as well planned and executed as it was extensively conceived. If a master spirit had so arranged and controlled them, as to have effected a simultaneous and co-operative aggression of the Nepalese, the various Mahratta Princes, and the Government of Ava, our army would have been numerically too low for such a multiplied defence—but those were the days in which it would promptly have been recruited to any required extent—and is it not probable that so deeply politic a power as Russia will be able, in due time, to unite and direct the various states which are anxious to eject us, as to give us critical employment—aye, a life and death struggle on all parts of our frontier? Then where will be our means for so complicated a defence? The spirit of greediness in our rulers will not allow of the army's being timidly and greatly augmented; and as we could not venture to operate beyond the Sutledge with less than twenty thousand regular troops—unless we would rather *not* decide the fate of our empire beyond our present frontier!—to what extent could we leave our lower provinces garrisoned, in prevention of any mischief which the Burmah might be instigated, (and be willing enough,) to do us, when he found our principal strength required in an opposite direction? It may be said, that a large division may be drawn from Bombay to co-operate with us by the way of Sindh, and this is true enough; but with a power like Russia—which has the wisdom of the serpent—watching every opportunity of intriguing with, and disaffecting, our allies and our subjects, will it be any thing short of that madness with which it is said heaven afflicts those whom it destines for destruction, to leave any part of our possessions—we will not say bare,—*unfilled* with troops, that a first movement might be crushed the instant it was detected, or that *opinion* sustained in force, which would probably dishearten our ill-wishers altogether. But the

plan will perhaps be to import more British regiments?—He is not a very consummate politician, and but a superficial Indian statesman, who imagines that this empire can ever be maintained by an army of which the bulk—the great bulk—is not composed of native troops. All considerations, moral, physical, and political, must convince any mind which has power enough to grapple with the whole statistic question, of the full and deep truth of this proposition; and we shall therefore not superfluously *argue* it, nor do more than present it as a dictum of which we can conceive no rational contravention, but shall lay it down as the strong basis of our advocacy on the side of a large increase to our Sepoy army, begun in such good time that it may be perfected in discipline, and rendered confident and attached, before that struggle commences, which we can never come out of except as conquerors of vast additional territory, (which it will be for our safety to retain,) or as virtually, if not incontinently, the losers of Hindostan. We have spoken of twenty thousand men as our ultra-frontier army, but whence could Bengal supply half the number, or even six thousand men, to be sent *out* of her own provinces, and yet retain enough within them to keep the disaffected portions—all round by Rohilkund, and Delhi, and in fact much of the Doab, when liable to the excitement of troublous times, and encouraged by the active hatred of Joudpore, Joypore, and the whole Mahratta *family*, united by at least the one common feeling of hostility to our rule—to keep, we say, these discontented spirits in subjection, while we taught the needful lesson to our northern enemies? ~~Russia~~ by her insidious politics, as much at least as by her prowess in open battle, that Russia will acquire the supremacy in the east; and that policy can be best counteracted by our showing ourselves uniformly, and every where, in such strength as to manifest the hopelessness of an attempt to overpower us. Raw forces, suddenly levied in a particular emergency, are not likely to be so much respected by a sanguine and an enterprising enemy, as to deter such from offensive efforts which there are few save such immature soldiers to oppose; and therefore it is that we think the present precious time for military augmentation should not be irretrievably lost, but that the two years which perhaps we have still before us, ere Greek meet Greek, should be occupied by us in preparing an army proportionate to the necessity, complete in all arms, and all appurtenances of war, that we may enter into the arena with both confidence and strength. We purpose farther pursuing this part of the subject, on its broad ground of comprehensive policy, and not in the light of a mere expediency of the hour, which might do for the subduement of native disjointed foes, but which would prove pitifully feeble against an adversary, who, if ever he obtain a footing, will assuredly not retrograde.

The foregoing remarks were prepared with a view to publication in our yesterday's paper, but want of room occasioned their deferment, and we

have now read an article in the *Bengal Hurkaru* on the same engrossing text, which article requires from us two or three remarks in exposition of its fallacies. Our contemporary is opposed to any increase of the army by means of additional regiments, and he consoles his military readers for this view of the question, by assuring them that *if* additional regiments were raised for the war, they would all be reduced again on the conclusion of hostilities. For the fulfilment of such a prophecy he has, at all events, no precedent. *Regiments* have never been disbanded in the Company's army. Their strength has been suffered to fall away, by casualties, and no doubt promotion among the officers has thus been stagnated for a time; but our contemporary forgets that they have, meanwhile, derived great benefit from the augmentation, and are not actually thrown back in rank by the system of absorption. Any measure of reduction is, no doubt, a professional evil, but that is a bad argument to use in contending against an encrease; and in the (we hope) prospective, if not yet actual, instance of an augmentation by corps, it seems to us not the least likely to operate at all; for we cannot conceive it possible that the expected war should not tend, (unless we are destined to be defeated,) to a large encrease of territory, the preservation of which will require all the additional troops, and the revenues of which will leave the Company, even commercially, gainers. But it is on broader and better grounds than merely to satisfy our military friends, that we advocate an army augmentation by regiments, whether existing regiments shall be greatly strengthened or not; for in a recent article we placed our suggestion on the essential military ground, (supposing, of course, a *wide extent* of warlike operations.) of its adoption's enabling the Commander-in-chief to have more troops at his disposal for co-operative manœuvre,—a result which we shewed could not be obtained by the then reported, and since ordered, encrease of ten men per company for eight weak companies. The least we considered likely to be efficient for the anticipated service, was a regimental encrease of two entire companies, and a raising of *all* the companies, respectively, to ninety rank and file. A hundred rank and file would, in some respects, be better, (though not so good for the purpose as separate corps,) but when our contemporary speaks approvingly of a hundred and twenty men a company—in *preference* to additional distinct regiments—we maintain that he does not argue like a sound military theorist. Companies of such a strength have no doubt existed, but they are justly condemned by tacticians as being too unwieldy for prompt and accurate handling; and no commander but would prefer a division of eight regiments of ten ninety-men companies each, to one of six regiments of ten one-hundred-and-twenty-men companies; and regimental officers of experience are all agreed in condemning the overgrown companies of this latter description. As to what our contemporary alleges about the severity of camp duties in India being a main cause of reducing a corps

of nine hundred men, in the aggregate, to only seven hundred in action, all we can say is, that whoever wrote his article knows but little, practically, of war-camp service. 'As he ranges 'guards and escorts' under a separate head, we suppose, that by 'severe camp duties,' he means severe marching, and daily and nightly pickets; but experience has never shown so great a defalcation of our sepoys in action as our contemporary assumes, and he does not seem aware that all guards, pickets, &c., actually present in camp, fall in for action, and that war-service is positively less *harassing*, (the excitement and ardour of the troops partly causing this advantage,) than the cantonment duties of our present diminished and enfeebled army. As to severe marching, it has hitherto had so little effect in reducing the number of fighting men, when required for battle, that so far from two hundred out of nine hundred having been missing on such occasions, our belief is, (and it is not based upon mere theory,) that all the sources of casualty alluded to by the *Hurkaru*, do not diminish the fighting strength of corps, on an average, by one quarter the number of men at which he has rated it.

ON THE ARMY OF THE PUNJAB.

(From the *Delhi Gazette*, August 15.)

When the traveller first enters *Lahore*, he cannot fail to be struck with the number of military, both horse and foot, who are continually moving through the narrow and dirty streets of the metropolis of the *Punjab*. The city is enclosed by a high brick wall, with bastions, all crumbling to pieces, and is surrounded with a dry ditch, the produce of which is herbage, rank, and luxuriant, as all bad things usually are! It has no *glacis*, the base of the tottering walls being on a level with the plain!

Outside the ditch, on all sides of the ancient and neglected ruin, (it deserves no other name, for the superstition of its ruler does not permit him to *repair* any fabric of Mahomedan erection) are picketed some thousands of cavalry; while in the interior every spot of ground, which cannot be styled a public thoroughfare, is occupied by the tents of the infantry, and the *teliers* of cavalry! At all hours of the day drums are beating to tunes, which, although possessing the charm of novelty, are by no means agreeable to those whose taste has been cultivated among a different class of warriors!

This is one of the worst arrangements of *Runjeet*, the military appear to usurp the place of the mechanic and tradesman. There are some four or five regiments under the command of *Monsieur Ventura*, cantoned in *pucka* built huts at *Anar Kullee*, about a kos and a half outside the city wall; and these are the only regular quarters I ever observed; the other troops being left to procure a place where the locality of the ground favours the purpose;

the smallest space left tenantless by a fallen mosque, or any other building being sure to present the enlivening scene of a *bivouack*! I once saw a brigade of infantry, under the command of the late *Sirdar Goojur Sing*, occupying a large *musjid*; some of the men getting into those small chambers, usually constructed around such places; and the others encamping in the centre, or any other part of the enclosed area together with their tattoos, mules, &c.; the *sirdar* himself lived in the upper part of the *musjid*!

The consequence of this indiscriminate mixture of the soldiery with the citizens, is the traffic and passengers being continually interrupted, by the egress and ingress of *Sikh regiments*, horseman, &c. a class of military, by far the most insolent and overbearing I ever witnessed or heard of; of knocking down with the greatest rudeness, any unfortunate individual who has not, in their own opinion, evinced sufficient respect to the profession of arms, his temerity in standing within the reach of the butt end of a musket, or lance!—The filth is never at any time removed from the streets, and which, in the driest weather, is fetlock deep, is thus, by the presence of so many military, thrust into a confined space—and is augmented offensively to a degree that none but a spectator can form a just conception of!! There is, in my opinion, more impurity in one street of *Lahore*, than exists in the whole city of *Luknow*, which enjoys a tolerable reputation for the reverse of cleanliness! but the *Sikhs* are a dirty! uncouth, and eccentric set of mortals, excessively inquisitive, and by no means particular as to the mode of gratifying their curiosity!

When at *Peshawur*, I, one morning, paid a visit to the tent of a *Sikh* Chief, who had not yet returned from the *darbar*; the sentry, at the door, refused me admittance for a length of time, although told by the servants that orders had been given to grant me entrance at all hours! I finally succeeded, and taking a book from the table, deposited myself in a chair. I was scarcely seated, before the very sentry, who, when opposing my entrance, had most heroically asserted, that the *Surkar's* soldiers when posted on the solemn duty of a sentinel, would sooner suffer death than be guilty of a breach of duty, very coolly placed his musquet against the *Kunaut*, walked up deliberately in front of me, to the distance of half a yard; and for about the space of a quarter of an hour, stood gazing earnestly and steadily at my face and whole appearance! I was at first disposed to resent the fellow's impudence, by tripping up his heels, or dashing the volume in his elongated visage! but a moment's reflection whispered me, that a scuffle with a private sentry would, by no means, prove me possessed of more sense than the vulgar offender—so by way of disappointing him, I dexterously interposed the book, between his gaze and my own countenance, when either tired out, or having sufficiently gratified his wishes, or may be conceiving it near the time of his relief, with a grunt, very similar to that of the animal whose flesh to them is so relishing, he

took his departure. I was altogether surpris'd at the circumstance, comprising so flagrant a remission of duty, in as much as the orders of the *Maharaja* on this subject are imperative and strictly enforced; he himself somewhat after the fashion of another great captain, sometimes stealing on the sentinels to observe whether they are alert on their posts. Several stories on this are current in *Lahore*: one of which is, that he allowed himself on one of his *espionage* frolics, to be taken prisoner by a guard, with the utmost good humour; very wisely concluding that if the watchmen are careless in their beat, his own precious existence may be endangered—a point to which he shews a very laudable sensibility.

The infantry of the *Punjab* consists of 40 regiments, each containing a complement of 1,000 privates, having a Native commandant or colonel, and adjutant, and some petty officers commanding companies.

The privates are tall, thin men, with good features, and wear their beard: a second glance at their figure shews you their superior height is owing to an extraordinary length of the lower limb; they are capable of enduring the fatigue of long marches, *for several days in succession*; so that it has become a by-word that the *Punjabees* have *iron legs*! They are also very hardy. Twice when I was at *Peshawur* in the cold season, I saw them drenched with rain, night after night, when on picket, to the number of 3,000, in anticipation of a *night* attack from the Mahomedans; yet notwithstanding, they were harrassed by the most fatiguing duties during the breaking up of the winter, which is always in that country. attended with heavy rain, to which they were constantly exposed, no man fell sick; and as a provision against the cold nights, a single blanket or *chuddur* was all that was considered necessary! The dress of the Sikh infantry consists of a blue turban, with one end loose, and spread so as to entirely cover the head, back of the neck and shoulders, to preserve their long hair from the contamination of dust or dirt; the remainder is twisted and coiled round the head, so as to conceal the forehead to the eyes; a custom in direct opposition to the way in which it is worn in all other countries. It presents the most unbecoming and uncouth appearance imaginable. The next is the regimental coat, in imitation of the French, or jacket, at present worn by our *sepoys*. The trowsers, which are invariably of blue linen, tight at the ancles, musquet pouch, &c., with black leather cross belt, complete the uniform.

The gait of the Punjab infantry soldier, owing to no attention being paid in the drill to the extensive motions, is gawky and clumsy as that of any bumpkin; he drops his head into his breast, bends his knees considerably, and his arms have the privilege of going to any reasonable distance in any direction; and when marching, he lifts his knees so high, without throwing out the leg to the front, that his air resembles that of a singular bird, of the crane species, to which the French, on account of its dancing step, give

the soubriquet *demoiselle*—a name which it preserves to this day in all treatises on Natural History. The singular march of the *Sikh* soldier is now not so surprising, considering the devotion to the Terpsichorean art, usually exhibited in the native country of their preceptors!

As regards their style of manœuvre, I should say, they form very correct lines; 'Column' they bungle at owing to a strange way they have of performing it; and 'Square' they seem to consider as too insignificant to be worth understanding; the famous infantry chief, in that quarter, having asserted that he never knew an instance in which it was necessary to be resorted to, as cavalry could always be checked by the fire from any other species of formation. As the *Sikhs* are quite satisfied with knowing what is useful, it is no wonder the 'Square' is not much practised. Their step is too slow, as is their manœuvre, and they would be in danger of being successfully charged during a change of position: they would also have their flanks turned, by not being able to follow the motion of the enemy, (if British) with equal rapidity; and the first stratagem employed against them should be this; the advantage of our new system of the rapid wheel of the 'Column,' and its formation on the double, appear very conspicuous and decided by the contrast.

Their muskets are of a very inferior stamp, incapable of throwing a ball to any distance, and on quick and repeated discharges liable to burst; their firing is bad, as their sole object appears to be to aim at a regular and *simultaneous* volley—punishment most surely awaiting any unlucky wight, the report of whose piece is a *second* too late! The consequence is, in their hurry to deliver their fire as one report, they never bring down their muskets to the proper level, and their cartridges are all thrown upwards at an angle of about 30 degrees!—no more than ten balls, out of a hundred, at the distance of as many paces, would tell on the enemy's ranks. File firing they seldom have recourse to, except when in square. They still preserve the old system of three ranks; the front one kneeling when firing, and then rising to load: a method, I should think, on service liable to create confusion!

They also, on parade, have an odious custom of giving utterance to abusive expressions, and even striking, freely, any of a rank inferior to their own! The commandant canes the adjutant, who, in turn, strikes the officers at the head of companies, who again vent their ill humour on the non-commissioned and privates: this gives rise to animosities and bad feeling. I have seen a petty officer throw his sword and sash, after parade, at the commandant; indulging, at the same time, in low vituperation, and refusing to do any more duty, in consequence of having received a blow. After an angry discussion and mutual bickering, the party aggrieved, by the interference of his companions in arms, was at length, induced to resume the insignia of the office of 'an officer and gentleman'!!!

In their marches, they encamp very regularly; and I saw thirty thousand men, (the army of *Peshawur*) moved with as much facility as a single

regiment on this side of the *Sutledge*; no *wheel* carriage is allowed, and *their own bazars contain all they require.*

The *Sikh* cavalry amounts to about 40,000 all irregular, with the exception of three regiments, under the command of Monsieur Allard. It may have been owing to the absence on leave of the General, that their discipline and appearance, *generally*, was neglected; for those I saw at *Peshawur*, forming the body guard of *Kurruksing*, were worse mounted and accoutred than the others; a vast difference is observable between the *cavalry* and *infantry* soldier in the *Punjab* army; the latter are a well-picked, fine-looking set of young men. The *Maharaja* never entertains a recruit, until he has personally examined him; not trusting the selection to the judgment of even Monsieur Ventura, or any other officer; the consequence is as might be expected, that this arm is very superior to any other. The cavalry, on the contrary, is composed of men of all sorts, sizes, and ages, who get appointed through the interest of the different *sirdars*, they are the meanest-looking, ill-dressed, and worse-mounted men I have ever seen! Their horse strappings are of leather of the worst quality, and are so patched and mended with rope and twine, that you are perplexed in discovering of which material it was originally composed!—their saddles are of the same description, and badly shaped. When the horse is in motion, the legs and arms of the rider wave backwards and forwards, right and left by way, as it were, of keeping time, with the pace of the animal he bestrides. That such was always the style of equestrian among the *Sikhs*, or whether it is come into vogue since the introduction of the *French* system, I cannot at present declare—but the only similitude I can apply is, that the attitude and gesture of a *Sikh* sower, resembles precisely that of a frog when swimming!

The horses are too small, are excessively thin, with heavy heads, and Roman countenances; and, altogether present a lean and hungry look. The *Maharaja* has no confidence in the valour of the cavalry, takes no pain to reform them, and in this, perhaps, may be found the cause of their inferiority.

On the occasion of receiving a visit from, or meeting with the Governor-General, or any other Chief, the best of the bad, are selected to form the escort in attendance. They are then kept tethered to their stakes, *for a month previously*; are treated to an *extra* quantity of food, with *musallahs*, &c. to get them into condition; are well bedizened with gilt leather, and finery, without either limit or taste. The men are decked out in green and yellow silk; and, both man and beast, being completely enveloped in gewgaws and tawdry trappings, in mass look prodigiously fine, while the continued roaring of the lately pampered steed conveys an impression of their being endowed with a reasonable, and adequate, stock of ferocity! This is but one of the many instances of *Lahore* 'humbug,' on the occasion of a grand exhibition, when all is *couleur de rose*, and the hero of the drama, *Runjeet*, apparelled in his garb of dear,

inestimable, *busuntee*, with its verdant and saffron hues shines as lustrous and resplendant as any *affodilly* ! !

But it has been my lot to steal a peep behind the curtain ; I have twice seen these *beaux sabreurs* in the field, when miserable was their plight ! Men seemed to wish to prove an affinity to the ancient, web-weaving family of the spider, and horses to have intimate connexion and relationship with the slim stock of the greyhound ; while rags were incontestibly not so valueless as the world generally suppose !— yet there existed no sufficient grounds for this ragamuffin order of things ; their camp was settled ; the town and country of *Peshawur* yielded all they required ; and their pay was regularly distributed : it can, therefore, be traced only to the *extreme penuriousness* of the *Sikhs*, who, whenever the weather admits it, go about in a state of half nudity, and bear with hunger sooner than be guilty of the extravagant expenditure necessary to procure a wholesome meal ! ! !

I had already heard some reports of their inefficiency and want of firmness in the deadly struggle ; and their having, on more than one occasion, incurred the Royal displeasure, and I had shortly after an opportunity of appreciating their merits.

In the engagement, which took place, last year, in *Peshawur*, at the commencement the *Mahomedans* were driven off the field, and the *Sikh* cavalry, embracing the favourable moment, to the number of about three thousand dashed into *Khichur*, in pursuit. The favourite son of *Dost Mahommed Khan*, had given battle in direct disobedience to the injunctions of his father, who had prohibited a collision under any circumstances.

Upon witnessing the flight of his troops, together with the loss of some pieces of artillery, in the moment of despair, at the consequences he had brought upon himself, turning to his own personal suite of which about 100 had remained with him, he addressed them briefly, on the shame and disgrace which awaited their conduct ; and, being determined not to survive the disasters of the day, he induced them to make a last effort to retrieve their ill fortune. The *Sikhs* had now precipitated themselves about two *koss* into this fatal pass which allowed but four horsemen to work abreast.

The little band, above mentioned, with their leader at their head, resigning themselves to the will of the Comptroller of all Destinies, with their war shout of *Allah Akbar*, threw themselves headlong on the foremost of their pursuers, who, by the superior weights of the *Toorkce* chargers, the nervous blows from the vigorous arms of their assailants, and the meteor-like charge, were on the instant overwhelmed, and dismounted. The sudden check, so unexpectedly sustained, threw the *Sikhs* into confusion, and being ignorant of the number of their opponents, they wheeled round, and pell-mell rode over their own masses ! the Mahomedan sabre, all the time, doing its work brilliantly ! Upwards of five hundred were left dead and wounded on the field, and the career of the faithful was only

arrested by the bayonets of the infantry. Here the charger of their brave leader, *Mahamood Akbar*, received three musket balls and three bayonet wounds, and had one of his hind legs shattered by a spent ball; the noble animal fell, and luckily for his rider, was it so ordained, for at the moment he was hurled to the ground, a volley from the whole *Sikh* line, emptied every saddle, within range of its burden!! This confirmed what I had previously heard, and justified the idea I had already formed in my mind's eye as to the power and efficacy of *Sikh* cavalry! Their conduct on almost every occasion is just what their tattered and dilapidated appearance would induce one to expect.

Of the extent of the *Maharaja's* artillery I have no other idea than that I suppose it to correspond with the other branches of the army. He has some very good field guns, but his battering train is of no great value. The guns are badly horsed, the animals being undersized, and of one substance; the harness, like that of the cavalry, is a joint combination of old leather and rope; the gunners, being many of them men who have quitted or been expelled from the Company's service, serve the pieces tolerably well; but His Majesty having discovered that practice is attended with an expenditure of ammunition, and wear and tear of harness, economy has conferred a pretty easy life on both horses and men!! I never saw more than two or three guns paraded at a time, and that at long intervals! Their pace was between a trot and a walk.

Engineers, sappers and miners, are by no means considered necessary appendages to the army of the *Punjab*, at least I never heard of any being in the service.

The *Sikhs* are much given to inebriation, from drugs, or liquor; *blang* is their favourite beverage. It is said to have a pernicious effect on the nerves, causing great timidity in the person who indulges in the use of it. It may be owing to this, that nothing can rouse the *Sikhs* at night; on retiring to rest, they are accustomed to bolt and bar the doors of their huts, with great regard to security, after which, should an alarm be given, not a soldier will stir, or come to the assistance of his comrades!! In *Peshawar* not a night elapses without a dozen of them being murdered by the *Afghans* in the centre of the camp, with impunity, and their horses and mules carried off!! Yet no instance is known of a marauder being secured!! At the dead hour of the night they appear powerless, and submit their throats to the *Afghan* knife with the tameness of sheep in the slaughter house!! Should the British army ever find itself united with that of the *Punjab* for the purpose of mutual defence and security, let no dependence be placed on the *Sikh* night patrols, or pickets—let the *British* exercise by night, as well as by day, their accustomed vigilance, if they do not wish to trifle with the lives of thousands.

Military Intelligence.

BENGAL.

LIEUTENANT RICHARDSON'S FURLOUGH.—We cannot but think that the practice is somewhat of the sharpest, whereby the furlough obtained by Lieutenant Richardson, 62d N. I. on private affairs, has been cancelled, after an interval of more than 5 weeks from its publication, merely because from some river mischance, or other delay in the departure of the *Malcoha*, that individual had not managed to get clear off before the Commander-in-chief's late prohibitory order appeared. The necessity for any such restriction should have been equally well known to the Supreme Government here on the 9th, as it was to Sir Henry Fane at Simla, on the 31st July; and the 62d not being immediately on the frontier, the retrospective effect which has been given to the order appears severer. We presume the Government will at any rate have the grace to refund to Lieut. Richardson the amount he may have paid for his passage. Common justice requires this little.—*Harkuru.*

CAPTAIN SMALLPAGE.—A sad fate has, we hear, befallen Captain Smallpage, of the 8th Cavalry, who was lately appointed to the command of the 3d Local Horse. On his way to Saugor he was drowned, in attempting to cross the Bilun Nuddee, about 22 miles distant from Mirzapore. It appears from the statement of some natives who saw the occurrence, that he got out of his palkee, which was carried over the causeway by the bearers, and that he mounted a horse belonging to a suwar in the Preventive Service, getting a dak runner to lead the animal over the causeway. By some mistake the man and horse, with the rider, fell over, and Captain Smallpage (who, we believe, was encumbered with his cloak as it was raining at the time,) was seen swimming for a short time, where he suddenly disappeared. His hat has been found; but as yet no traces of his body. The dak runner and horse escaped, the latter much cut and injured. Travelling on the Jubbulpore road is most dangerous during the rains, and about 8 years ago Lieutenant Platt, of the 18th N. I. was drowned close to Mirzapore.—*Englishman.*

INVALIDS IN H. M.'S SERVICE.—The usual annual order for the assembly of Medical Committees for invaliding soldiers H.M.S. is out. Judging from the date assigned for the arrival of the combined detachments at the Presidency, viz. the 15th November, we suppose, that the most distant parties, viz. those from Kurnaul and Meerut, must be put in motion by the beginning of September, which with reference to the season, must be the earliest possible period. But why the Invalids of the 49th at Hazareebaugh should be put to the fatigue of a march of 110 miles across country to Dinapore, and thence by water to Calcutta, at a greatly increased expence to Government, beyond what would be incurred if they came direct, we cannot immediately perceive. The difference of *marching* distance is in the latter case, we believe, only 50 miles, and the number of stages 19, while to Dinapore it is 14: the increased travelling distance by the water route, (which will expose both the men and the Commissariat to double charges and labour,) is perhaps some 300 miles. The party from Hazareebaugh to reach Dinapore

by the 1st November must move on or before the 15th October, at which time the country in that direction is scarcely ever passable without much difficulty.

FLANK BATTALIONS.—As disposable bodies of trained soldiers are at the present moment so imperatively necessary for immediate service, we are surprised that the Government of India have not ordered the formation of Flank Battalions, which would be at once available for Field Service, and the void left by their formation and employment in advance, might be filled up by the new levies just authorized, or by raising additional Regiments which we have no doubt will be ordered in the course of a few weeks; for we cannot suppose that in the present momentous crisis, when both foreign aggression and internal disaffection threaten the safety of the British Indian Empire, that its Government will venture to continue a petty system of economy, whereof the policy was doubtful during a period of profound peace, but which in a ticklish season like the present, seems bordering on insanity. The authorized increase to companies is very well as far as it goes, but it will not enable Government to meet the calls of an active warfare with the hardy Afghans, preserve tranquility at home, and crush instantaneously, such treacherous attempts as may be expected from Nepaul, Burmah, and other States, to subvert the British authority. With the perfect knowledge we possess too of the ambitious designs of Russia in regard to the countries immediately contiguous to our North Western Frontier, and aware as we are, that the Autocrat has been insidiously tampering with the Native States, almost, if not quite within the limits of our rule, it is assuredly high time to *prepare to guard*, by a prompt and powerful addition to the numerical force of the army, not by rendering regiments of unwieldy strength, but by increasing the number of corps to an extent proportionate to the probable emergency.—*Madras United Service Gazette*.

THE MILITARY FUND.—Our Military readers will learn with pleasure, that the Court of Directors have placed the revision of the *Madras Military Fund* in the hands of Mr. Davies, who so particularly distinguished himself by his revision of the Civil and Military Fund of the Bombay Services. The Directors have also placed Lt. Col. De Havilland in communication with Mr. Davies, for the purpose of affording him every facility in the performance of the arduous and important task entrusted to his care.

We have been favoured with some extracts from a letter written on this subject by Lt. Colonel De Havilland, in one of which he says, 'I accordingly came up (to London) and have been with him (Mr. Davies) several times. He is a very proper man for the purpose, and I am much mistaken if his revision be not most satisfactory to all well-wishers to the Fund, myself among them. Mr. Davies delights in his profession and is much consulted by his brethren, and I am very glad the work has been put into his hands. Mr. Davies having revised the Bombay Military and Civil Fund has much matter to assist him in our revision. His report on the Bombay Civil Fund is generally considered beautifully done.'

Lieutenant Colonel De Havilland further expresses his opinion that there will be no necessity for increasing the subscriptions.—*Madras Herald*.

HYDERABAD.—Colonel Fraser has reached Hyderabad and assumed charge of the Residency. Great preparations are in progress for a fancy dress ball, which is to take place in a few days at the Secunderabad rooms. The Amateurs also have another Theatrical treat in rehearsal. The want of rain is much felt throughout the Hyderabad country, about fifteen inches having only fallen this year, which is less than half the usual average. The unseasonable drought has already caused the price of grain to become

most exorbitant, and it is said to be increasing daily. We regret to hear that the Cholera has again made its appearance, in the lines; the Cavalry. H. M.'s 56th foot, are also in a very sickly state, having at present, we are told, about one hundred men in Hospital, amongst whom death casualties are frequent. The prevalent disease seems to be bowel complaint, with which the regiment was, we believe, affected to a considerable extent on their first arriving at the station. Our Correspondent in mentioning this states, that the diet of the Europeans generally at Secunderabad, would admit of much improvement.—*Madras U. S. Gazette.*

MURDER AT SECUNDERABAD.—We give the following from our Hyderabad Correspondent, under date of the 13th instant:—

‘On the morning of the 12th in a tope in rear of the Horse Artillery Lines, the body of one Mrs. Hooker was found, to which place it would appear the unfortunate woman had gone early the day previous, in company with the Fife Major of the Foot Artillery and his wife, with whom she had resided for a considerable time. A military Court of Inquest has been convened to investigate into the circumstances which occasioned death. Marks of violence have been discovered on the body, the skull fractured, throat lacerated, and blows in various parts. Strong circumstantial evidence has been elicited tending to criminate the Fife Major, and he is now in confinement.

‘The cholera still continues in the ill-located corps, adverted to in my last; so much so, that the regiment has been exempted from general duty. There has been little or no rain since my last.—*Madras Conservative.*

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—The 6th and 14th Regiments and a detachment of Artillery are under order to proceed to Cuttack. It is to be hoped that a promulgation of the other movements of Corps (said to have been long since determined upon) will not be longer delayed.

An application, we understand, has been made to Ceylon, to know how many European troops can be spared from the Island, and the number of Sepoy Regiments that will suffice to fill their places.

However the Madras troops may be pushed on to occupy stations now held by those of Bombay and Bengal, it is intended that six Native and one Queen's Regiments, with a proportionate force of Artillery, shall always be held in readiness for service in Ava at any warning.

A correspondent informs us, that should the ‘53d Regiment or Rifle Corps’ be embodied forthwith, the following Officers will be appointed to it:—

Major	Charles Snell,	. . . . .	from 30th N. I.
Captain	G. Friger,	. . . . .	” 10th ”
”	F. B. Lucas,	. . . . .	” 8th ”
”	W. Rawlius,	. . . . .	” 40th ”
”	J. Sheil,	. . . . .	” 13th ”
”	H. A. Hornsby,	. . . . .	” 12th ”
Lieutenant	M. J. Rowlandson,	. . . . .	” 32d ”
”	D. Buchanan,	. . . . .	” 22d ”
”	E. W. Gascoigne,	. . . . .	” 30th ”
”	G. A. Moore,	. . . . .	” 16th ”
”	H. Colbeck,	. . . . .	” 4th ”
”	T. W. G. Kenny,	. . . . .	” 13th ”
”	G. J. Purvis,	. . . . .	” 39th ”
Ensign	F. W. Goodwyn,	. . . . .	” 13th ”

(*Madras Spectator.*)

DESSERTION FROM H. M. 62D FOOT.—The late accounts from the eastward state that three men of H. M. 62d foot have deserted from their Regiment

and joined the Burmese at Martaban. As they had previously borne good characters, it is the more extraordinary that these men should have been so lost to the sense of honor as Soldiers and Britons, as to desert the colors which they had sworn till death to defend, for the purpose of joining a people with whom it was but too probable that their comrades would shortly come in hostile contact. Sad, sad, is the fate of these unfortunate men, who probably in the delusive hope of being raised to posts of distinction in the Burmese army, have been thus induced to turn traitors to their Sovereign and country; and how miserably disappointed will they be on discovering that instead of their hopes being realized by obtaining Military employ they have cut themselves off for ever from friends, country and connections,—that they are doomed to expiate their criminal conduct in the most miserable bondage, and that distorted and contemned as traitors by the Burmese, these unhappy beings are subject to stripes and the most ignominious treatment, from which dishonoured state of existence they can only hope for release by a death equally miserable.—*Madras U. S. Gazette.*

SIR ROBERT ARBUTHNOT.—We understand that Major General Sir Robert Arbuthnot was to leave England on the 18th June on the *Plantagenet*. He may, therefore, be expected here about the first week of October. This intelligence has only reached Ceylon in a private letter.—*Ceylon Chron.*

MADRAS BRANCH OF THE INDIAN ARMY AND GENERAL AGENCY.—The *Indian Army and General Agency*, established by Messrs. Stocqueler and Co. of Calcutta, only in June last year, already shows a daily increasing list of eight hundred subscribers, forty two of whom are in one regiment alone, H. M. 13th Light Infantry. As the extraordinary support which this establishment has received from the military and medical officers in Bengal, is ample proof of the estimation in which it is held, founded on the experience of its usefulness, any comments from us would be altogether superfluous. We therefore beg merely to call the attention of gentlemen in the services generally, to an advertisement from Messrs. Stocqueler and Co. announcing, that they have extended the operation of their Agency to Madras, and appointed ourself to be their representative in all matters thereunto pertaining at this presidency. We now therefore for the moment doff the editorial character, and address the public, as agent to Messrs. Stocqueler and Co., in which capacity we invite the support of the services generally, and pledge ourselves to use every exertion in promoting the interests of those gentlemen, who may be disposed to honor the Army Agency with their support.

Having only yesterday received Messrs. Stocqueler and Co.'s instructions, we are not prepared at so short notice to submit a prospectus, shewing in detail all the advantages of their Agency, but such will appear accompanied by a list of the subscribers in the course of next week.—*Madras U. S. Gazette, August 16.*

MEETING FOR THE MODIFICATION OF THE FURLOUGH REGULATIONS.—We are sorry to hear that the meeting in regard to Furlough Regulations did not take place on Friday last according to anticipation. What is the cause of this we cannot learn, but certain we are that, when any measure of importance is desired by the officers of the army, particularly in the matter with which is connected the efficiency of the officers, it ill becomes a paramount authority to put a stop to it. Here was a meeting desired in which a number of officers were anxious to express their wish for a particular modification of the Furlough Regulations, and sanction has been refused to it. We trust the point will be more strongly insisted on, and that we may ere many days have passed, see a new meeting convened to having a similar object in view. In the mean time, our columns are open to all communications

on the subject, and as the affair should have been discussed at the meeting, we shall be happy to find it treated in our Military Gazette.—*Bombay Gazette, August 6.*

PERSIA.—From a letter dated Bushire 23d ultimo, we have the following particulars which will be found interesting by our readers. What the contents of the Government dispatches are has not yet transpired, although it is the general opinion they are important.

We are daily expecting the return of the *Hugh Lindsay* from Muscat, and immediately she arrives, she will be dispatched to Bombay with a packet from England, and another from our Ambassador in the Persian camp before Herat. No news have been received from the latter place but that the city still holds out, and is likely to do so. The besiegers are very much straitened both for money and provisions, six rupees being the sum-total that each man has received since the troops sat down before the walls in November last. As to provisions, providence is their only commissary; the king says, he will take the place or lay his bones before it. He had not then heard of our sending a force up to Karrack which no doubt when reported to him will be greatly magnified. What will he say, when he is informed of it and the additional news, that Timour Mirza had come from Bagdad to Bussorah in the little steamer? This latter, though an affair of pure accident, as the Persian princes had no intelligence of our arrival, at the time Timour left the city of the Caliphs, will doubtless be magnified into an affair of wondrous importance, and nothing less will be conjured up than a coalition between the British Government and the unfortunate prince in question, who is known to be a very obstinate fellow, and not at all an unlikely person to contend for a share of what he considers his patrimony. It is certain, that with the aid of Timour and his brothers, backed by a few thousand sepoys, we could very soon deprive Mahomad Shah of all authority in the South of Persia. We learned the other day, that the packet brought up by the *S. . .*, had been plundered between Bussorah and Bagdad, and very few of the letters reached the latter place. This it appears is owing to the Arabs supposing the boxes to contain valuables. The bags they merely examined and returned then to the messengers. The people on Karrack are very healthy. Captain Earle, who came over this morning, says, they have only six men sick out of 700. Provisions have risen in price but are not scarce. The people of the island complain of the economical habits of the present visitors, as compared with those of the days of other years.

Thus far we have had a very mild season, the thermometer rising seldom above 90° at Karrack. In general it is even cooler. The *Clive* and *Tyris* are both here, neither of which the Resident is willing to spare. If things remain quiet I am not certain, but as people say, the Resident may visit the island after the *Hugh Lindsay* sails. The Governor of Bushire has issued a proclamation, that none of the inhabitants are to write any news to Shiraz under penalty of 100 tomanas.—*Bombay Gazette.*

KARRACK.—We have seen a letter from an intelligent young officer in the Persian Gulf, from which we have been allowed to make the following extract, which gives a much more satisfactory account of the new military post at Karrack than was expected :

‘ On the 23d I took a walk across the island; it is some four miles broad; about one-third is cultivated. The soil is very light, and produces millet, onions, and cucumber; grapes, melons, and figs are abundant, and of good quality. The water is plentiful, cool, and delightful. A range of low hills extends the whole length of the island bounding the coast. These, and a plain which intervenes between them and the cultivated part, are covered

with shells and other marine productions. I saw a very fine antelope, which appeared to me to be rather larger than the Bekhan ones; and there are others on the island, but we have not succeeded in killing any of them yet. We have received a cargo of fruit for the mess, and our table now displays apples, pears, neclarines, peaches, plums, grapes, figs, walnuts, hazel-nuts, raisins, and almonds. The apples and pears are really good; altogether, we have a very fair mess. We are all pretty comfortable. The detachment is healthy; no fever cases; and the thermometer averages from 90 to 100° during the day.—*Bombay Gazette, August 3.*

We learn that the Queen's regiment now at Madras, which is to be relieved by the 21st foot from N. S. Wales, will stand fast at present, and that the regiment now at Ceylon in expectation of relief, will also be detained on the arrival of its intended successor. This will give to the Government an early addition of two corps of Europeans, at a time when they may really be required.—*Englishman.*

THE STAFF OF SHAH SOOJAH'S FORCE.—As far as we have learned, from what we deem authentic sources, who are the officers appointed to staff, or other extra regimental situations for the approaching service, we are bound to say that the selections are good; and in some instances, within our own knowledge, the result of the opinion entertained by the Commander-in-chief of the appointed party's merits, without any regard to interest. Captain M'Sherry, for example, who has been nominated to the Brigade Majorship of Shah Soojah's force, is one of our most intelligent officers, and as a regimental officer, is not excelled by any, nor equalled by all, of his rank or standing. Sir Henry Fane expressed his strong approval of Captain M'Sherry's professional fitness, when his Excellency inspected the 30th regiment at Meerut, and justly attributed the fine order in which it was, to the Captain's zeal and exertions during the year, or thereabouts, which he had been in the command; and we venture to say that a better Brigade Major, for the force in question, could not have been selected from the Bengal army. The patronage is in Lord Auckland, but we think there can be no doubt that the golden opinions which Captain M'Sherry had won from so competent a judge as His Excellency, were the sole cause of his advancement. Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Christie of the 3d Light Cavalry, appointed to raise a corps of horse for the same contingent, is also a smart and attentive officer; and had been adjutant of his own fine regiment before he went to England on medical certificate. We venture to say that his selection for that particular service will prove a good selection. Lieut. M'Kean, named as to be attached to the same force, is a smart and spirited young officer,—not at all the worse for being one of the gamest and best steeple-chase riders in India,—and is liked by all who know him, for his many manly qualities. Capt. Beason gained a name, and something more, for gallant behaviour with the Spanish Legion; and if the others we have heard named possess no particular claim or merit, we have no reason to think them undeserving, or at all unqualified for the kind of duty they are nominated to perform.—*Englishman.*

THE NIZAM'S ARMY.—The following extract from the letter of a friend, a Madras civilian, well acquainted with the Nizam's Army, and officially employed in that neighbourhood, will, we think, be interesting to our readers at the present time, when we are all asking one another—*Where are our 15,000?* We cannot, however, hold out any bit a very distant expectation to the Nizamites, that their services will otherwise be called into play than to take the place of such of the Regular Madras or Bombay troops as may be advanced from those parts, either to occupy posts in the Bengal territory, or to join the grand expeditionary force on the North Western Frontier.

‘Do you think that in the forthcoming contest there is any inclination on the part of Government to make use of the Nizam’s Army? I know it pretty well, and judging also from the military opinions I have regarding it, I should say that it is a perfectly efficient force, and would do good service. The cavalry stand deservedly high. When Lord Wm. Bentinck was Governor-General, he asked the resident what number thereof could be spared by him in the event of anything to do on the frontier? The answer, I believe, was, four corps out of five. The infantry, eight corps, are equal to our own regular regiments. The Native artillery, four companies of bullock draught, though on that account slowish, would not be found at all wanting. The worst of that service has been the occasional admission into it of men of no education, to whom England is a foreign country. At first it was well understood that they were never to rise, but now they have worked up the list, and are getting commands in their turn, though local seniority is perhaps their only claim. The Government may perhaps find, when too late, that this army has been injured by what has been called only fair and generous treatment. Local officers are, however, now no longer admitted. The Court have recently negatived several applications for admissions, supported both by the Governor-General and the resident. Colonel Fraser comes from Travancore to act as resident during Colonel Stewart’s absence, consequent upon the death of Major Cameron, who had been in charge. In the interim the charge has devolved, by orders from Simla, on the officer commanding the Nizam’s Bolaram division.’—*Hurkaru*.

THE BREVET.—We understand that there has been no deviation from former practice, in the circumstance of the promotion at the Coronation, as far as respects the officers of the Indian army, not having yet appeared; and that it has been the custom, a very bad one we admit, to delay the public intimation of the advancements which have been made for some time after the publication of the Coronation brevet and promotions, as they affect the army of Her Majesty. We have heard it said that there is some difficulty with respect to seven or eight of the major-generals, and that it will require a short time, so to arrange matters, with respect to the previous rank of the officers promoted, as to avoid the appearance of irregularity. We hope in a few days we shall be in a condition to announce the Indian promotions, but although we understand they are already known, it is understood here that the official announcement will be for some short time delayed.—*Bombay Courier*.

GRANT OF WOUND PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES TO THE NATIVE ARMY.—A new scale, regulating the grant of Wound Pensions and Allowances to the Native Army, has just been published, and upon the rates assigned for the commissioned ranks, as contrasted with those authorized for European officers, we shall take leave to offer a few observations. We shall confine them to the Native infantry, as the largest part of the army. The rates of pension are to the Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel £300, to the Major £200, to the Captain £100, to the Lieutenant £70, to the Ensign £50 per annum. The rates of pay are respectively 1295, 1032, 789, 415, 256, and 202 rupees a month. Thus, among the European commissioned, the proportion of monthly pension to monthly pay, is nearly $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{11}$, and $\frac{1}{6}$, in the several successive grades, from colonel to ensign. But the pension of a Subadar is 25 rupees a month, and his pay 82, or very nearly *one-third*: the pension of a Jemadar is 12, and his pay 32, or full *three-eighths*. We do not for an instant grudge this liberality to our native soldiery, but the great difference between their good fortunes and that of our European officers, cannot but attract observation, and we trust that this striking instance of it will something assist in securing for the latter the payment of

their wound pensions at home; or, if in India, at a better rate of conversion than has heretofore been allowed to them. We have had lately placed in our hands a memorial on this subject, submitted to Government some two years ago, by a field officer now deceased, and it is our intention, with reference to that memorial, and the reply which it experienced, to bring under early review the general regulations regarding the grant of these pensions. At present, however, we would only observe, that (as the rates for the Native commissioned grades are to be strictly governed by the rules applicable to European officers) in cases of injury less severe than the loss of a limb or an eye, for which a gratuity of eighteen or twelve months' full pay is sanctioned, the amount of such gratuity will also be superior in the case of the subadar to that received by the ensign, and in the grade of subadar-major to that received by the lieutenant. Thus *actually* as regards gratuity, and *proportionally* as to pension, these regulations give more to the Native *subordinate* than to the European *superior*.—*Hurkaru*.

THE BONUS SYSTEM—LAST WORDS.—As many old officers, now in England, will be anxiously looking for intelligence by the September mail of the result of the attempt to establish a Bonus Fund, to enable them to settle the period of their retirement, we think it becomes us to lose no time in proclaiming that there does not appear to be the *smallest chance of the formation of a Retiring Fund*, but that, on the contrary, a strong disposition has arisen in the infantry, to resist and discontinue such funds in any shape whatever!

It is, we conceive, unnecessary to enter upon an examination of the various reasons which have been assigned for the almost unqualified rejection of what was until recently believed and asserted to be, with a great majority, a favorite project. The dislike to an immediate monthly tax for a remote benefit,—the conviction that many old officers would retire without putting the army to any expense,—the desire to encourage *regimental* retirements,—the preference in some cases to a tontine,—the difficulty of collecting the required monthly subscription in corps, whose officers are absent or scattered,—the assurance that few officers would or could retire while a war threatened our frontiers, &c. &c., have all been urged as so many reasons for declining to adopt any of the propositions which have been submitted to the army. It would, we confess, have been a proud and gratifying circumstance for us, if the plan of Messrs. Stoeckler and Co., submitted six weeks ago, and warmly supported by our contemporaries, had been accepted by the officers of the Bengal infantry; but as the courteous acknowledgment of the intentions of those gentlemen has been, in most cases, accompanied by a intimation that the army is indisposed to Bonus or Retiring Funds in *any* form, and for reasons applicable to all forms, it behoves us to lay aside all personal feelings in the matter, and to promulgate the fact without delay, that the army may, as early as practicable, receive the benefit it anticipates from the retirement of old officers, who are now, or have been biding the issue of discussions.

We beg the veterans and expectants, who may be interested in this disclosure, not to lay to their souls the flattering unction that we are now speaking from hearsay, or deducing general results from a few instances of opposition. We affirm the fact, which annihilates their hopes, on the strength of *direct epistolary communication* with all the infantry regiments in the army, the great majority of whom, though scattered over the country, and holding no direct intercourse with each other on the question, have separately intimated to us their sentiments.

We hope our contemporaries will do us the favor, and the army the service, of making these facts more widely known, and of discouraging, as

far as in them may lie, all future discussions regarding Retiring Funds. For our own parts, so thoroughly satisfied are we, that any further agitation of the matter will now be displeasing to our military friends, and hostile to their interests, that we shall, on no account, give insertion to any new plans, or attempt to keep alive discussion respecting those already before the army, and pointedly rejected by its members.—*Englishman*.

SIR WILLOUGHBY COTTON.—We hear that Major-General Sir Willoughby Cotton, K.C.H., has received orders to proceed forthwith to Simla to be employed as second in command of the British force about to take the field; and, we believe, the gallant General will take his departure in the steamer on the 10th of next month. The uniform urbanity and affability of Sir Willoughby Cotton have necessarily made him a very general favourite with the various corps composing the presidency division, which he has commanded since his arrival in the country. His absence, therefore, will be very much regretted; but go where he may, he cannot fail to carry his popularity with him. It must however be a subject of congratulation to the gallant General himself, and to his friends, that he is about to exchange the even routine of official duty in cantonments, for the bustle, stirring, and active life consequent upon the command of a division in campaign, for the which, his experience and military qualifications so admirably qualify him.—*Courier*.

LOCAL CORPS AND CONTINGENTS.—We learn that a local corps of Infantry is to be raised in Delhi, without delay, but we have not heard particulars.

Letters from the westward mention the probability of a contingent being raised at Kotah, officered from the Company's Army.—*Delhi Gazette*.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.—Letters from Cawnpore mention that some of the corps there, *not destined for Cabool*, had received orders to hold themselves in readiness for service, in, as is supposed, *another quarter*.—*Englishman*.

OFFICERS' WIDOWS.—By the will of the late Colonel Drouly, Governor of Cowes Castle, the sum of £10,000, 3 per cents, is left to the Secretary of War and the Pay-master General, for ever, to apply the interest for the benefit to five widows of Captains of the Army, at £25 per annum; five widows of Lieutenants at £20 per annum; and five widows of Ensigns or Cornets at 15 per annum each, in addition to their government pensions, provided they have not a private income besides exceeding £30 a year; their husbands to have been killed or have died in the service. Widows to send in their claims before the first July next.—*Times*.

MOVEMENTS TOWARDS NEPAUL.—A letter from an Officer of the 44th, at Ghazepore, contains the following:—

'The order has arrived to hold ourselves in readiness to proceed to the frontier of the Nepaulese territory, and we expect to move, about the first week in November; you may judge therefore that we are all of us upon the *qui vive*, some setting up their tents, others making bullock trunks, and every body looking out for rats. When we move, five or six days' marching we expect, will take us into the Goorka country.'—*Englishman*.

FEES ON BREVET COMMISSIONS.—Since our recent notice on the inconsistency of realizing fees on Brevet Commissions issued to officers in the Company's service, we have learnt, and have now great pleasure to be able to announce to our military friends, who hold brevet rank, that Government, viewing the subject in the same light with ourselves, have resolved that the authorized fees on the commissions in question, shall not be recoverable until the officer, holding the brevet rank, attains it *regimentally*. This is in the very spirit of our argument. We endeavored to shew that the amount of fees could, agreeably to the New Code of Pay Regulations and Minutes of Council of 1781, be *only* realizable in justice from the *first* pay becoming due in the *new* rank.

We firmly hope that the present decision of Government will be considered to have retrospective effect—justice appears to us to demand it; and, in truth, we cannot, for the life of us, see any reason why *past* cases should not receive the benefit of remission of fees, which all present and future ones will, under the new law, be entitled to. If it be unjust to levy fees hereafter, it must have been *equally* unjust to have done so heretofore.

We repeat, that the appeal to Government was *not*, and as far as we know, *could not* be made against the pay-master, as we believe he has no discretionary power in the matter of commission fees.* He merely makes stoppages on account, under instructions which he is bound to obey.—*Englishman*.

THE 67TH NATIVE INFANTRY.—*From a Correspondent at Khyook Phyoo, 4th September, 1838.*—In the letter from Khyook Phyoo, in your paper of the 12th ultimo, the sufferings of the 67th Regiment during their short sojourn in Arracan are much underrated.

They have lost by death no less than a Major, a Captain, an Assistant Surgeon, three Subalterns, a Quarter-master Sergeant, and 96 Sepoys, exclusive of a number of non-combatants attached to the regiment, (and in one instance a whole European family,) who have fallen victims to the climate. Six other officers of this ill-fated corps have been compelled by disease to leave the province, of whom five were obliged to proceed to Europe in search of the blessing of health. Surely a case like this calls for every indulgence that Government may have opportunities of granting; but such does not appear to be the case, and by referring to the letter above alluded to, you will see, that our situation is dreary indeed, and deprived of every comfort in the most dangerous climate in India.

Some time back I noticed a letter in the *Hurkaru*, pointing the attention of the principal officers in command in the Provinces. I should imagine the writer, if a soldier, to be a very young one, and probably better fitted to scribble light crudities in the *Literary Gazette*, or ~~correspond~~ with the *Hurkaru*, than to judge of military questions, for it does so happen that the officers snarled at, are of eighteen years' standing in the service, and have both seen practical duty, and therefore, if deficient in either experience or capacity, are not likely to improve, like some, by keeping.

Probably the writer thinks that, excepting of course his own case, men first begin to get a knowledge of their profession, when their hearing and eyesight dim, their teeth fall out, and an increasing belly, and a decreasing leg, show Nature's decay. If so, we shall never want prime leaders in the Indian Army.—*Englishman*.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—The station of Cawnpore to be reduced to one native regiment. A strong force to be concentrated at Benares, including cavalry. The force at Dinapore to be increased. Additional troops to be cantoned at Benares and Dinapore to keep the Nepaules in awe, who, it is firmly believed, are ripe for mischief. The Madras troops to relieve the Bengalees at Mhow. Ferozepore on the Sutledge to be a *dépôt* for warlike stores, and a large force to be stationed permanently there of which the 4th Light Cavalry form a part. The location of Ferozepore is a fine grass plain and abundant supplies around. The *Hurrians*, light infantry to canton, it is supposed, at Pusah in Bhutteyanna, in that portion of newly acquired territory recovered from the Rajahs of Pateala, Nabah and Kythist, the extreme boundary of which is but a very short distance from the Sutledge. In fact an entire change is to take place on the disposition of the army, and of a nature to enable troops to proceed rapidly to any point on our frontier from the eastward to the north westernmost points.—*Agra Ukbar*.

CLAIM OF MRS. MAJOR KELLY.—The claim of Mrs. Major Kelly; (formerly Mrs. Captain Graham) to be re-admitted to the pension of her first hus-

band's rank, has been rejected by a majority of 788 votes; 144 being for, and 932 against, her restoration.

The claim made on behalf of a Subaltern Officer, labouring under mental imbecility to the grant of return passage, as also the proposed amendment of the *Nota Bene* to Article 13 of the Society's Regulations, have been admitted by a majority of 914 out of 970 votes.—*Hurkuru.*

FURLOUGH VIA BOMBAY.—In the enumerations of the acts of Sir James Carnac's administration at the India House, for which it is considered he is entitled to high credit, the Editor of the *Naval and Military Gazette* has included his instrumentality in procuring the passage of an Act of Parliament, which gives to officers of the Bengal and Madras armies, proceeding to England, or returning to India via Bombay, their allowances from the date of their leaving, or arriving at, the latter presidency.

It is, we believe, perfectly true that such an Act of Parliament did pass through the Legislature—but for all the service it has rendered the parties chiefly interested, it might as well have remained in the *escritoire* of the honourable author of the original bill. The Court of Directors have, we believe, to the present moment, forgotten to send out instructions to their Governments to give effect to the provisions of the act, and the consequence is, that in two or three instances, officers have proceeded home by the new route without, on their reaching Bombay, finding themselves entitled to the allowances which they had calculated on receiving. We conclude that appeals and remonstrances have been addressed to the Supreme Government on the subject of the disappointment experienced, but in the absence of any certain information on that head, or any assurance that Government have reminded the Court of Directors of their omission, we think it right to draw attention to the circumstance.—*Englishman.*

THE COSSYAH CHIEFS.—We hear a force from the Local Light Infantry, stationed at Chirra Poojje, are to march immediately after the rains against the refractory Cossyah chiefs in the interior, who have treated our purvannahs and orders with contempt, and murdered some of our people. We further hear the above force will be commanded by Major Lister in person.—*Ibid.*

ADDITIONS ORDERED TO THE ARMY.—The two recent additions ordered to the Army, will give an effective increase of 13,024 bayonets, or material equal to the formation of twenty regiments, at the present strength. But as the strength of each regiment will probably be raised permanently, there will be material sufficient for ten regiments or the sum total of the increase last made; which report says are about to be raised. A company of 100 rank and file is allowed, on all hands, to be too cumbrous to be moved by a single officer, and a decrease of one or an increase of the other, must be made. That the latter would be the most effectual way of strengthening the Army, there can be as little doubt as that the former will be adopted. The arrangement made, has been so of course with a view to create a force disposable for home service with the least possible delay. As the new drafts are entered, old sepoys will be withdrawn, with which to form corps for active service, and considering the emergency of affairs, it is perhaps in every point of view, the best arrangement that could have been adopted. The ten new corps will be an effective body, if composed of drafts replaced by the new recruits, though the necessary admixture of the latter with other corps, will, for the present at least, add but little to their strength. This increase of the army is exactly equal to the reduction effected by Lord William, and makes his act look as inconsiderate and impolitic as it was. But his Lordship considered our tenure of India as secure as that by which we hold the Isle of Wight, and equally safe from foreign invasion or internal disaffection. Experience has however shewn,

that we must retrace our steps, and as India was won by the sword, she must be retained by it; and that if we do wish to govern by justice and the love of the people, &c. &c., we should at least not throw aside our sword, until we deprive our enemies of theirs.—*Agra Ukhhbar*.

HERAT.—Intelligence has been received from Herat down to the 28th of June. The place was still holding out with every prospect of ultimately discomfiting the besiegers. It is said that a large party of Affghans had made a descent from the Hills, and made off with 500 horses belonging to the Persians. They were pursued and overtaken, but after a desperate resistance, succeeded in bearing away their prize.—*Englishman*.

INDEPENDENCE OF EGYPT.—The *Bombay Courier* gives us a few particulars derived from the last arrival from the Persian Gulph. The most important of these is the rumour of the declaration of independence by Mahomed Ali, Viceroy of Egypt—an event of vast consequence in the existing state of Asiatic politics, whether viewed with reference to its probable influence on Turco-Russian proceedings, or to the future integrity of the Red Sea communication between England and India. Our anxiety for the arrival of the mail by the *Pulinurus* is now increased four-fold; for, of course, the Alexandria correspondents of the papers will furnish full particulars.—*Ibid.*

SEPOY ZEAL.—The following true extract from a letter just received from a soldier of our Native Army shows that European officers are not alone anxious to see service:—

‘Your petitioner would be very glad if our regiment would go and join the division, which are going to be assembled at Kurnaul, but when we heard all the regiments, which are appointed to join, and that our regiment will not go, I do assure your honor that I was very sorry.’—*Ibid.*

HERAT.—A letter, founded on one from a *good* authority at Simla, says, that ‘accounts have been received there of the Persians having made a desperate attack on Herat, which was gloriously repulsed by the gallant band which forms the garrison, killing a number of the enemy, and among the rest a Russian General Officer, who was pierced with three balls, and taking their cannon.’ If this prove true, the Cabool expedition will be much facilitated.—*Ibid.*

SCINDEAH'S CONTINGENT.—*Gwalior, 13th September, 1838.*—The overland dispatch bringing news from England up to the beginning of July passed through this on the 9th. It is quite delightful to think that at this place, quite a ‘*terra incognita*,’ we frequently get replies to Europe letters in 4½ months. The contingent is in high form, and elicited lately very general praise from our chivalrous resident, who you know is no mean judge in these matters. The regular portion of it, viz. the Artillery and Infantry in point and size, appearance and equipment, is superior to any corps of the line I have ever seen, and quite equal in discipline and manœuvre. The subadars, who are the proper captains of companies, do all the duties appertaining to such, and draw the allowance. I do not believe this system prevails in any other service; it originated from the resident entirely, and the attempt thus far promises well, and in time will be productive of great benefit, as it will induce a superior class of men to enter the ranks, from the high rate of pay they will look forward to, in obtaining the grade of subadar—and it must tend to bring forward any ability and resources a man may possess, which this class of officers in our own service has opportunity of shewing. The increased power and pay, it is natural to expect, will produce increased respectability for the situation; at all events the attempt is worth making, and although some officers who, from long service in the regular army, (all generally prejudiced against entrusting natives with such power,) consider it quite an innovation, the object here is, likely to be fully realized.

We are now enjoying most delightful cool weather, after a very heavy rainy season, which has proved very favorable to agriculture; the crops are very forward and luxuriant, and there is every prospect of a plentiful harvest, which will, it is to be hoped, enable the ryots to recover the dreadful losses occasioned by last year's dearth.—*Englishman*.

THE KUMAON DISTRICT.—A letter from the Kumaon district mentions that the Commissioner had recommended to Government that the whole of the disposable force now at Almorah (four weak companies, by the way!) should be sent to the two outposts of Lohoghaut and Pctorah-gurh; but that the commandant had protested against such an arrangement, and we think the commandant quite right. Not that we hold that the outposts should be allowed to remain in their present weak condition—probably little more than a hundred men, if even so many, for duty at each!—a mere picquet, in fact, with the disadvantage of having no main body to fall back upon—but that so unmilitary a step as abandoning the main position, should never be resorted to while the province is to be kept in our military possession at all. Additional troops are the things needful there, and elsewhere too, as the event may too surely tell. The Goorkas are said to be strengthening their post of Jaulah, or Sawlah, Ghat, (we are not sure of the word in the MS.) within fifteen miles of Pctorah-gurh; and as they cannot pretend to be afraid of our violating the treaty, and wantonly attacking them, the inference, we think, is that they meditate some degree of hostility against us,—of an extent to be regulated by circumstances, and so that the Katmandoo Court may either disavow the aggression, or sustain it, as our situation generally may cause it to seem advisable. In this view, we apprehend, it would be better strategy to concentrate at Almorah (especially if a requisition which Colonel Gowan has made for Artillery be, as it ought to be, complied with) than to enfeeble every part of our small force by dividing it to watch outposts, which it could not protect.—*Englishman*.

SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.—We observe that at Agra a general court-martial has sentenced two European Soldiers of the Company's Service to *Solitary* confinement for twelve months. This has induced us to inquire, whether the recent general orders to the Royal Army on the subject of this punishment, has been republished for the guidance and information of military courts on offenders in the Indian Army. We find that this is not the case. Perhaps it is necessary that the restriction should be pronounced by the Local Government as applicable to all soldiers alike, and this may explain not only why the Commander-in-chief has not himself directed the general enforcement of the order, but why the present sentence has met with his approval. It being, however, neither politic nor just to have different laws for similar classes of offenders and equal degrees of crime; we trust that we shall soon have a more extended effect given to the opinions and wishes of the British Legislature, which prohibit henceforward *any* Court from awarding such a sentence as we have just been commenting upon, and that in this, as in other respects, the Queen's and Company's soldier will be considered alike.—*Hurkar*, July 11.

RUNJEET SING.—The following is an extract of a letter from the North West:—

'You have killed Ranjeet Sing once or twice by a report lately, and you have very nearly had to record the fact of his having gone in rather a summary way to his fathers. A musk elephant charged him a few days since at Lahore; knocked over the palankeen in which he was, and pinned it to the earth: the bearers made off, but one of Runjeet's sirdars attacked the elephant sword in hand, and gave him some severe cuts on the trunk,

which made him decamp. Runjeet is said to be none the better for the fight.—*Englishman*.

PREPARATION AT FEROEZPORE.—We learn from Simlah, that Lieutenant A. Cunningham, of the Engineers, A. D. C. to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General, will vacate his present office, and proceed to Ferozepore, there to relieve his brother Lieutenant J. Cunningham, (who has been for the last year employed in that neighbourhood as an assistant to Captain Wade, at the same time that he has been superintending the construction of a fortification at Ferozepore,) directed to accompany the son of Shah Soojah to Peshawur. Wharfs, boats and bridges are, we understand, either ordered to be prepared on the Sutledge, at this place, or are actually in course of preparation.—*Hurkaru*.

COLONEL BARTON.—We understand that Colonel Barton, the Town Major, intends to proceed very soon to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health.—*Englishman*.

COLONEL SKINNER.—(*From a Correspondent at Kurnaul.*) Col. Skinner, C. B. is paying us a flying visit for a few days, and puts up at the hospitable mansion of his friend, Colonel Palmer of the 21st. Since the worthy Colonel's arrival, Kurnaul has arisen from its torpid state, and dinners have been the order of the day. General D—, a few nights ago, threw open his hospitable doors to a very *social* party, to meet the gallant Colonel. The station folks are all life and spirits at the prospect of the approaching campaign. Tents are at a premium, and buggies, horses, and furniture may be had for a trifle. Grain is selling at fifteen seers per rupee. The rains have been abundant.—*Agra Ukhbar, August 18.*

PRESENTATION AT COURT.—Amongst the Indian Officers presented at Court early in June, we find the names of—

Col. Shubrick, Bengal Cavalry; Dr. Lush, Bombay Medical Establishment; Ens. Adams, 24th Bengal N. I.; Captain Ellis, and Lieut. Campbell, 13th Light Dragoons; Cornet Dawson, H. M. Light Dragoons; Dr. Chalmers, Bengal Medical Establishment; Lieut. Fulcher, 67th Bengal N. I.; and Ens. Powell, 26th Bombay N. I.—*Englishman*.

FEES ON RETURN FROM FURLOUGH.—We have great pleasure in giving insertion to the following:—

'It affords us very great satisfaction to state that the payment of fees by officers on receiving their certificate for return to India is this week abolished, by a resolution of the Court of Directors. This grievance has been so repeatedly discussed in our columns, that we may take to ourselves some credit in its abolition.

'The establishment of an Order of Merit for distinguished military service in the Indian Army, we are happy to find is under consideration.—*Naval and Military Gazette*.

Bengal.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL, OR DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

10th July, 1838.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General is pleased to appoint Captain E. V. McGrath, of the 62d N. I., and 2d in command of the Aracan Local Battalion, to be commandant of the corps, vice Captain G. Burney, permitted to resign the situation.

25th May, 1838.—With reference to General Orders of 7th April and 1st May 1837, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General has much pleasure in publishing the undermentioned names of sixty-seven Native Officers, of the Madras Establishment, who have been selected for admission, from the 1st of May 1837, into the First and Second Classes of the 'Order of British India,' with the Titles respectively of 'Surdar Bahadoor.'

FIRST CLASS, OFFICERS WITH THE TITLE OF 'SURDAR BAHADOOR.'

No.	Corps.	Rank and Names.
1	Horse Artillery,	Subadar Shekh Imam.
	1st Light Cavalry,	Subadar Major Burry Khan.
	4th Ditto,	Subadar Major Baboo Khan.
	5th Ditto,	Subadar Major Esoof Beg.
5	6th Ditto,	Subadar Major Nuttur Khan.
	7th Ditto,	Subadar Shekh Burry.
	1st Regt ^{of} Artillery ,	Subadar Major Futeh Ah-med.
	5th Ditto,	Subadar Major Venketsamy,
	6th Ditto,	Subadar Major Shekh Tippoo.
10	8th Ditto,	Subadar Major Abdool Rahman.
	8th Ditto,	Subadar Mahomed Esoof.
	9th Ditto,	Subadar Major Kaddumba Nadum.
	16th Ditto,	Subadar Major Shekh Salar.
	19th Ditto,	Subadar Major Mootee Ram.
15	20th Ditto,	Subadar Veerapa.
	21st Ditto,	Subadar Major Appana.
	24th Ditto,	Subadar Major Syed Abdool Kader.
	26th Ditto,	Subadar Major Rungasamy.
	27th Ditto,	Subadar Peernal.
20	28th Ditto,	Subadar Major Mahomed Kasim.
	33d Ditto,	Subadar Major Ismal Beg.
	34th Ditto,	Subadar Major Shekh Sillar.
	35th Ditto,	Subadar Major Veerasamy.
	38th Ditto,	Subadar Major Iyana.
25	39th Ditto,	Subadar Major Veerasha.
	40th Ditto,	Subadar Major Kasim Sahib.
	42d Ditto,	Subadar Major Shekh Adam.
	43d Ditto,	Subadar Major Syed Futeh.
	47th Ditto,	Subadar Major Mahomed Sultan.
30	48th Ditto,	Subadar Major Agha Beg.
	49th Ditto,	Subadar Major Lookman.
	50th Ditto,	Subadar Major Shekh Mecan.
	51st Ditto,	Subadar Major Unoop Sing.
34	Peppers and Miners,	Subadar Chokalingum.

SECOND CLASS OFFICERS, WITH THE TITLE OF 'BAHADOUR.'

No.	Corps.	Rank and Names.
1	Horse Artillery,	Jemadar Mahomed Raza.
	2d Battalion Artillery, ..	Subadar Mukdoo Jee.
	3d Ditto,	Subadar Dongajee.
	2d Light Cavalry,	Subadar Major Shekh Tippoo.
5	3d Ditto,	Subadar Mahomed Raza.
	6th Ditto,	Subadar Osman Khan.
	7th Ditto,	Subadar Major Ibrahim Beg.
	8th Ditto,	Subadar Major Syed Allawal.
	1st Regt. N. I.,	Subadar Ramasany.
10	2d Ditto,	Subadar Major Syed Imam.
	14th Ditto,	Subadar Ibrahim Khan.
	15th Ditto,	Subadar Shekh Ibraheem.
	17th Ditto,	Subadar Major Ghoolam Moohgood Deen.
	18th Ditto,	Subadar Govindoo.
15	24th Ditto,	Subadar Shekh Ahmeed.
	25th Ditto,	Subadar Major Shekh Meean.
	26th Ditto,	Subadar Bava Sahib.
	27th Ditto,	Subadar Major Shekh Ibraheem.
	28th Ditto,	Subadar Surbee Sing.
20	30th Ditto,	Subadar Major Shekh Mhoodeen.
	31st Light Infantry,	Subadar Major Shekh Homed.
	32d. Regt. N. I.,	Subadar Ali Khan.
	36th Ditto,	Jemadar Ramasany.
	39th Ditto,	Subadar Major Mahomed Ameen.
25	41st Ditto,	Subadar Gopal Kistnama.
	42d Ditto,	Subadar Ghoolam Moostafia.
	43d Ditto,	Subadar Shekh Nutter.
	45th Ditto,	Subadar Major Hoosein. Sheereef.
	46th Ditto,	Subadar Syed Madar.
30	48th Ditto,	Subadar Imam Khan.
	50th Ditto,	Subadar Shekh Mhoodeen.
	51st Ditto,	Subadar Essof Khan.
33	Sappers and Miners,	Subadar Major Coomarasamy.

3d July, 1838.—With reference to the second para. of General Orders dated the 5th ultimo, the undermentioned Native Officers of the Bengal Establishment, have been selected for admission, from the 1st May 1837, into the Second Class of the 'Order of British India,' with the Title of 'Bahadour.'

No.	Corps.	Rank and Names.
49	4th Troop 1st Bde. Horse Artillery,	Subadar Tammau Sing.
50	4th Local Horse,	Ressaladar Shekh Noorbux.

3d July.—Major H. C. M. Cox, of the 59th N. I., is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate.

23d July.—Major G. S. Urquhart, of the 54th, N. I., having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the invalid establishment.

The retirement from the service of Surgeon J. Langstaff, 1st member of the Medical Board, published in General Orders of the 16th instant, is to have effect from this date.

6th July.—Mr. Assistant Surgeon J. Pagan, attached to the civil station of Rungpore, has this day been appointed to the medical charge of the 2d Regt. of Infantry in the Oude Auxiliary Force, vice Mr. Assistant Surgeon W. Brydon, resigned.

13th July.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General is pleased to make the following appointments, to have effect from the 23d of July, 1838.

Surg. J. Sawers, 2d member, to be 1st' member of the Medical Board, vice Langstaff, whose tour will expire on the above date.

Surg. T. Smith, 3d member of the Board, to be 2d member, vice Sawers.

Superm. Surg. C. Campbell to be 3d member, vice Smith.

Surg. G. King to be a superintending surgeon on the establishment, vice Campbell appointed to the Medical Board.

17th July.—The following appointment was made in the Political Department, under date the 9th instant :

Assist. Surg. J. Pagan, to the medical charge of the 2d regiment of infantry, in the Oude Auxiliary Force, vice Assiat. Surg. W. Brydon, resigned.

9th July.—Lieut. J. Laughton, of the Bengal Engineers, lately serving with the British detachment in Persia, has this day been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief of India.

30th July.—*Regiment of Artillery.*—1st Lieut. and Brevet Capt. J. R. Revell to be captain, and 2d Lieut. W. Barr to be 1st lieutenant, from the 1st Aug. 1838, in succession to Capt. R. G. Roberts retired.

54th N. I.—Capt. W. Ewart to be major, Lieut. and Brevet Capt. R. L. Burnett to be captain of a company, and Ensign H. Weaver to be lieutenant, from the 23d July, 1838, in succession to Major C. F. Urquhart transferred to the invalid establishment.

Medical Department.—Assist. Surg. W. Thomson to be surgeon, from the 23d July 1838, vice Surg. J. Langstaff retired.

Lieut. A. Conolly, of the 6th L.C., is promoted to the rank of captain by brevet, from the 30th July 1838.

30th July.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service, in conformity with the appointments by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors as Cadets of Artillery and Infantry on this establishment, and promoted to the rank of 2nd Lieutenant and Ensign respectively, leaving the date of their Commissions for future adjustment.

Artillery.—Mr. Henry Price de Tossier, date of arrival at Fort William, 24th July' 1838.

Infantry.—Messrs, Edward John Richards, date of arrival at Fort William, 23d July, 1838 ; Edward John Boileau, Robert Reynolds, John Lambert, Charles Newton, and Henry Garden Burmester, ditto 24th ditto ; William Baillie, Charles Samuel John Terrot, Frederic Peter Layard, Donald Macleod, William Frederick Newton Wallace, Edward William Salisbury, and John Arthur Howard Georges, ditto 29th ditto.

30th July.—Capt. J. George, of the 19th N. I., is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate ; and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

Lieut. J. Ramsay, of the 36th N. I., deputy assistant commissary general, has leave of absence from the 1st instant to the 1st of March next, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate.

30th July.—Capt. C. S. Maling, of the 68th N. I., has returned to his duty on this establishment without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the hon'ble the Court of Directors. Date of arrival at Fort William, 23th July 1838.

30th July.—Capt. R. G. Roberts, of the artillery, and officiating deputy principal commissary of ordnance, is permitted to retire from the service of the East India Company, on the pension of his rank, from the 1st proximo.

18th July.—Lieut. W. C. Birch, of the 5th N. I. and officiating assistant to the general superintendent of the operations for the suppression of Thugges. has this day been appointed to be an assistant to that officer.

24th July.—Lieut. W. C. Birch, of the 5th Native Infantry, has been confirmed in the appointment of assistant to the superintendent of the operations for the suppression of Thuggee, to which he was nominated as officiating in General Orders of the 23d January, 1837.

6th August—8th L Cavalry.—Lieut. R. W. Hogg to be captain of a troop, and Cornet W. G. Prendergast to be Lieutenant, from the 24th July, 1838, in succession to Captain F. Smalpage, deceased.

Supernumerary Cornet F. J. Alexander is brought on the effective strength of the Cavalry.

Right Wing European Regiment.—Ensign F. Shuttleworth to be lieutenant, from the 20th July, 1838, vice Lieut. H. Watson deceased.

Surgeon S. Nicolson to be a presidency surgeon vice Surgeon Ranken, who has resigned that situation.

Mr. R. W. Faithful is admitted to the service, in conformity with his appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors, as an assistant surgeon on this establishment. Date of arrival at Fort William, 25th July, 1838.

6th August.—2d Lieut. J. W. Kaye of the artillery, is permitted to proceed to sea, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for six months.

6th August.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to assign rank to the undermentioned 2d Lieutenants, Cornet, Ensigns, and Assistant Surgeons, from the dates expressed opposite to their names:

Artillery.—2d Lieut. H. P. de Toissier and 2d Lieut. R. R. Bruce, 11th Dec. 1838.

Cavalry.—Cornet W. Young, (not yet arrived), 17th Mar. 1838.

Infantry.—Ensigns E. W. Salisbury, G. O. Jacob, (not arrived,) W. Baillie, J. Lambert, J. A. H. Georges, D. Macleod, H. T. Repton, E. J. Boileau R. Reynolds, W. F. N. Wallace, C. S. J. Terrot, W. S. Ferris, (not arrived,) E. D. Vanrenen, F. G. Crossman, J. M. Lockett, W. Campbell, (not arrived,) C. M.

The leaves of absence granted by Major General Sir Willoughby Cotton, C.B. and K.C.H., to the undermentioned officers, are confirmed.

9th Foot.—Lieut. and Brevet Capt. F. Batine, to England, for 6 months from date embarkation, on medical certificate. He will report his arrival to the Adjutant General, Horse Guards.

62d ditto.—Lieutenant J. Grant, to England, for 2 years from date of embarkation, on medical certificate.

3d Foot.—Lieutenant and Adjutant W. White, from 1st August to 1st November next, to Calcutta, and thence to England, for 2 years from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Ditto.—Ensign H. C. A. Clarke, from 1st August to 17th November next, to Calcutta, and thence to England, for 6 months from date of embarkation, where, on arrival, he will report himself to the adjutant General, Horse Guards.

31st Ditto.—Lieutenant J. C. Stock, from 1st November to 31st December next, to Calcutta, and thence to England, for 2 years from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

27th July, 1838.—Ensign W. S. Therwill, of the 66th N. I., was appointed, in the General Department, North Western Provinces, under date the 29th instant, to be an Assistant to Lieutenant Abbott, employed on a Revenue Survey of Cawnpore.

31st July.—Assist. Surg. M. Nightingale was appointed, in the General Department, North Western Provinces, under date the 28th instant, to the charge of the medical duties of the civil station of Hum. Srpore.

13th August.—24th N. I.—Ensign F. Adams to be lieutenant, from the 7th August, 1838, vice Lieut. E. T. Spry, deceased.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointments by the honorable the Court of Directors as cadets of infantry and assistant surgeons on this establishment. The cadets are promoted to the rank of ensign: rank was assigned to them in General Orders of the 6th instant.

Infantry.—Messrs. W. Campbell, J. J. Macdonald, G.D. Bonar, G.O. Jacob, and C. M. Sneyd, Date of arrival at Fort William, 8th Aug. 1838.

M. F. T. Wroughton, ditto 9th ditto.

Messrs. W. S. Ferris, and F. H. Warren, ditto 11th ditto.

Mr. E. N. Dickenson, date of arrival at Cuttack, ditto 29th July, 1838.

Medical Department.—Messrs. A. Greig, M. D. ditto 6th Aug. 1838, and H. C. Eddy, M. D. ditto 8th ditto.

The leave of absence granted in the General Orders dated 20th November last to Captain H. Carter, of the 73d N.I., Pay Master of Native pensioners at Barrackpore, on account of private affairs, is extended for twenty days, from the 1st instant.

13th Aug.—The Native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, buglers and privates of the local Sebundy corps of sappers and miners at Darjeeling are to receive the scale of pay ordinarily drawn for the same grades in the local infantry corps in lieu of the rates laid down in General Orders of the 2d July last.

13th Aug.—Mr. S. J. Popham the superintendent of the Chuttledroog division in the Mysore territory, has, at his own request, been this day placed at the disposal of the Government of Port St. George.

13th Aug.—The undermentioned officers have been directed to proceed to Loodhiana and to act under such instructions as they may receive from the Political Department:

Colonel C. W. Hamilton,.....	61st Regt. N. I.
Captain W. Anderson,.....	Artillery.
Lieutenant C. E. Mills,.....	Ditto.
Lieutenant J. D. Moffat,.....	2d Lt. Cavalry.
Lieut. and Bt. Capt. J. Christie,.....	3d ditto.
Captain C. G. Macan,.....	16th N. I.
Lieutenant R. McKean,.....	17th N. I.
Lieutenant J. K. Spence,.....	20th ditto.
Ensign J. B. Conolly,.....	Ditto ditto.
Captain L. D. D. Bean,.....	23d ditto.
Captain J. B. Handscomb,.....	26th N. I.
Lieutenant P. Nicolson,.....	28th ditto.
Captain T. McSherry,.....	30th ditto.
Lieutenant T. A. Halliday,.....	45th ditto.
Lieutenant C. Codrington,.....	49th ditto.
Captain W. F. Beafson,.....	54th ditto.
Lieutenant W. Anderson,.....	59th ditto.

Capt. D. A. Malcolm, assistant to the resident at Hyderabad, assumed charge of his office on the 18th July.

Lieutenants J. Maitland and R. Cannon, the Assistants to the Commissioner for the Government of the territories of his Highness the Rajah of Mysore, joined their appointments, the former on the 13th July, and the latter on the 4th June.

20th August—*Left Wing European Regiment*.—Ensign W.K. Hazlewood to be lieutenant, from the 10th August, 1838, vice Lieut. H. B. Walker, deceased.

Lieut. C. H. Thomas, of the 11th N. I., is promoted to the rank of captain, by brevet, from the 18th August, 1838.

27th August—*Cavalry*.—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. H. T. Roberts, C. B., to be colonel, and Major G. J. Shadwell to be lieutenant-colonel.—2d L. C.—Capt. H. P. Salter to be Major, Lieut. and Brevet Capt. G. C. Ponsonby to be captain of a troop, and Cornet G. C. Crispin to be lieutenant, from the 19th May, 1838, in succession to Lieut. Gen. (Colonel) Sir Thomas Brown, K.C.B., deceased.

Supern. Cornet J. J. Galloway is brought on the effective strength of the Cavalry.

29th N. I.—Capt. P. Brown to be major, Lieut. and Brevet Capt. J. Bracken to be captain of a Company, Ensign H. T. Daniell to be lieutenant, from the 12th August, 1838, in succession to Major J. Satchwell, deceased.

44th N. I.—Lieut. and Brevet Capt. J. Woodburn to be captain of a company, and Ensign W. L. Hasell to be lieutenant, from the 21st August, 1837, agreeably to the hon'ble the Court of Directors' letter published in General Orders of the 30th May, 1836, in succession to Captain and Brevet Major Sir Robert Colquhoun, Bart., deceased.

27th August.—The President in Council is pleased, under the peculiar circumstances of the case of Lieut. R. E. T. Richardson, of the 62d N. I., to permit that officer to avail himself of the furlough to Europe on account of private affairs, granted to him in General Orders, dated the 9th July last. The General Orders of the 17th instant, is accordingly cancelled.

Ensign H. A. Sandeman, of the 41st N. I., is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate.

21st August.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General has been pleased to appoint 1st Lieut. A. Broome, of the artillery, to be an aide-de-camp on his Lordship's personal staff, vice Lieut. P. Nicolson.

16th August.—Ensign M. T. Blake, of the 56th N. I., was appointed on the 15th instant, to be 2d in command of the Infantry regiment in Scinda's Reformed Contingent.

17th August.—The following appointment was made, in the General Department, North Western Provinces, under date the 16th instant.

Assist. Surg. A. V. Dunlop, M. D., to be civil assistant surgeon at Juanpoor, vice Assist. Surg. J. T. Pearson.

27th August.—Assistant Surgeon Rae, in temporary charge of the medical duties of the civil station of Hoogly, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

16th August.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General directs, that a further augmentation of one havildar, one naick, and ten privates per company, be made to the infantry regiments of the line, on the Bengal establishment.

2. His Excellency the Commander-in-chief will be pleased to issue such orders as may be necessary for giving early effect to this measure.

3d September.—*Infantry.*—Major S. Speck to be lieutenant-colonel, from the 18th February, 1838, vice Lieutenant Colonel J. Watson deceased.

4th N. I.—Captain and Brevet Major H. F. Caley to be major, Lieut. and Brevet Captain C. J. Oldfield to be captain of a company, and Ensign P. Maitland to be lieutenant, from the 18th February, 1838, in succession to Major S. Speck promoted.

3d Sept.—The furlough to Europe, granted in General Orders of the 23d ultimo, to Major H. C. M. Cox, of the 58th N. I. on medical certificate, is commuted to leave to the Cape of Good Hope, on the same account, for two years.

3d. September.—The Hon'ble the President in Council directs, that the following extract (paragraphs 2 and 3) from a military letter, from the Honorable the Court of Directors to the Governor of Bengal, dated the 16th May, 1838, be published in General Orders:

Para. 2. We have granted additional leave to the undermentioned officers, viz.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Hall,.....	6 months
" W. H. L. Frith,.....	3 ditto.
Captain G. E. Westmacott,.....	6 ditto.
Lieut. H. W. Leacock,.....	3 ditto.
2d Lieutenant John Trail,.....	6 ditto.
Assistant Surgeon H. D. Donaldson,.....	4 1/2 ditto.

3. The following officers and surgeons have been permitted to retire from the service, viz.

Lieut. J. C. Dougan, from the 14th April, 1837.

Lieut. E. R. E. Wilnot, from the 5th February, 1838,

Surgeon D. Harding, from the 2d April, 1838.

Assistant Surgeon J. J. Boswell, from the 6th December, 1836.

25th August.—Lieutenant A. C. Rawney, of the 25th N. I., (officiating) is appointed to be assistant to the political agent at Subathoo.

25th August.—The undermentioned officers have been directed to proceed to Loodnaah and to act under such instructions as they may receive from the Secret Department :

Captain H. Johnson, 26th Regt. N. I.

Captain J. Woodburn, 44th Regt. N. I.

24th August.—The Right Honorable the Governor-General directs that the services of the undermentioned medical officers, be placed temporarily, at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief, for eventual employment with the army.

Assistant Surgeon J. O'Dwyer, civil, Madrasore.

Assistant Surgeon R. McIntosh, ditto, Delhi.

Assistant Surgeon T. W. Burt, ditto, Chittagong.

Assistant Surgeon W. Gordon, M. D., ditto Mizapore.

Assistant Surgeon J. Steel, M. D., ditto.

Assistant Surgeon G. Anderson, Haupper Stud.

Assistant Surgeon A. A. McAnally, Hissar Stud.

Assistant Surgeon J. F. Bacon, civil, Moradabad.

Assistant Surgeon G. F. Christopher, ditto, Meerut.

Assistant Surgeon A. Kern, M. D., ditto, Moorsheadabad.

Assistant Surgeon J. S. Logan, M. D., on being relieved at Lucknow by Dr. Stevenson.

Assistant Surgeon R. Christie, so soon as the Terrace is open for his return to Katmandoo.

Assistant Surgeon T. Leckie, civil, Bhaugulpore.

Assistant Surgeon R. C. McComachie, ditto, Sylhet.

Assistant Surgeon J. W. Knight, on being relieved at Saharunpore by Dr. Falconer.

Assistant Surgeon G. Paton, M. D., civil, Allyghur.

Assistant Surgeon M. Nightingale, ditto Humeerpore.

It is not intended that all the above medical officers should at once be removed from their present situations, but that the Commander-in-chief should make use of their professional aid, according as the exigencies of the public service may, in the opinion of His Excellency, render the measure necessary.

15th September.—1st Lieut. and Brevet Capt. J. F. Lane to be captain, and 2d Lieut. G. P. Salmon to be 1st lieutenant, from the 22d August, 1838, in succession to Capt. T. Hickman deceased.

19th N. I.—Ensign R. A. Smith to be lieutenant, vice Lieut. J. C. Dougan retired, with rank from the 18th June, 1837, vice Lieut. P. D. Warren deceased.

Medical Department.—Assist. Surg. J. H. Palsgrave to be surgeon, vice Surg. D. Harding retired, with rank from the 23d July, 1838, vice Surg. J. Langstaff retired.

10th Sept.—Lieut. G. Pott, of the 3d N. I., is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

10th Sept.—19th N. I.—Lieut. A. C. Boswell, from 14th April, 1837, vice J. C. Dougan, retired.

Lieut. W. L. Mackeson from 28th May, 1837, vice J. S. Boswell, promoted.

Medical Department.—Surg. W. Stevenson, M. D., from 2d April, 1838, vice D. Harding, retired.

Surg. W. Thomson, from 5th April, 1838, vice T. Stoddart, retired.

10th Sept.—1st Lieut. G. T. Graham, of the artillery, and late of the artillery Oude auxiliary force, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate.

10th Sept.—Assist. Surg. J. B. Dickson is placed at the disposal of the Deputy Governor of Bengal, for the purpose of being appointed to the civil station of Gyah.

Assist. Surg. Dickson will remain in medical charge of the 69th N. I., till relieved by Assist. Surg. Berwick, who has been appointed to that corps.

10th Sept.—Serjeant Major H. Parks, of the 40th N. I., is admitted to the benefits of the Pension sanctioned by minutes of council of the 11th January, 1797, and General Orders, dated 5th February, 1820, subject to the confirmation of the hon'ble the Court of Directors, with permission to receive his pension in England.

10th Sept.—Lieut. O. Campbell, of the 43d N. I., having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the invalid establishment.

10th Sept.—The date of the arrival of 1st Lieut. E. P. Master, of the artillery, at Fort William, is the '15th' instead of the '17th' of October, 1825, as announced in General Orders of the 28th October, 1825. The order books to be altered accordingly.

10th Sept.—The hon'ble the President in Council directs, that the following extracts (para. 2 to 4) from a Military Letter from the hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 1th July, 1838, be published in General Orders :

Para. 2. We have granted additional leave to the following officers, viz.

Colonel J. A. Hodgson and Captain F. Tweedale, six months.

Capt. J. B. D. Gahan, three months.

Lieutenants—H. P. Voules and Alexander Jack, and Assist. Surg. W. P. Andrew, six months.

Lieutenant E. S. Capel, four months.

3. Sub-Cond Donahoo has been granted an extension of leave for six months.

4. Surgeon E. Macdonald has been permitted to retire from the service. This vacancy has effect from the 1st May, 1838.

18th August.—The following Appointments were made, in the Secret Department, under date the 25th instant :

Captain H. Johnson, 26th N. I., to the Pay and Commissariat Departments of the Force serving under Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. Woodburn, 11th N. I., to the command of one of the Infantry Regiments serving under ditto ditto.

27th Aug. — Ensign L. T. Forrest, of the 10th N. I., has been appointed to be adjutant to the Joudpore Legion.

31st Aug — The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General directs, that the following rules be observed in regard to staff officers temporarily withdrawn from their appointments, for the purpose of joining their regiments on field service.

1. Officers on staff employ, when temporarily withdrawn from their appointments, for the purpose of joining their regiments on field service, will be permitted to draw, while so employed, their full Staff salary, provided that other officers are not appointed to officiate for them, and that they hold no staff situation in the army with which they are serving.

2. In cases when other officers may be employed to officiate during the absence of staff officers, (as above,) a moiety of their staff salary will be drawn by the absentees, and the other moiety by the officiating officers.

17th Sept. — *Infantry*.—Lieut.-Col. and Brev.-Col. J. Dun to be colonel from the 16th March, 1838, vice Colonel W. C. Faithful, C. B., deceased.

Major J. Trelawny to be lieutenant colonel, from the 16th March, 1838, in succession to Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Colonel J. Dun, promoted.

43d N. I.—Ensign J. W. C. Chalmers to be lieutenant, from the 10th Sept., 1838, vice Lieut. O. Campbell transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

51st N. I.—Captain and Brevet-Major H. C. Barnardo to be major, Lieut. and Brevet-Captain D. Ross to be captain of a company, and Ensign S. A. Abbott to be lieutenant, from the 16th March, 1838, in succession to Major J. Trelawny, promoted.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon H. Taylor to be surgeon, vice Surgeon E. Macdonald, retired, with rank from the 23d July, 1838, vice Surgeon J. Langstaff, retired.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Infantry on this establishment, and promoted to the rank of ensign, leaving the date of

Ensign Gardner's commission to be adjusted hereafter. Rank as Ensign was assigned to Messrs. Scott and Wilson, in General Orders of the 6th ultimo.

Infantry.—Messrs. E. C. Scott, T. F. Wilson, and E. C. Gardner; date of arrival at Fort William, 15th September, 1838.

17th Sept.—Surgeon J. H. Palsgrave to rank from the 1st May, 1838, vice E. Macdonald, retired.

17th Sept.—Lieut. G. W. Stokes, of the 59th N. I., has returned to his duty on this establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors; date of arrival at Fort William, 14th September, 1838.

Captain E. P. Gowan, of the artillery, deputy principal commissary of ordnance, having returned to the presidency, is directed to resume the duties of his office.

17th Sept.—1st Lieut. R. H. Baldwin, of the artillery, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate.

17th Sept.—The undesignated Non-Commissioned Officers are admitted to the benefits of the pension sanctioned by minutes of council of the 11th January, 1797, and General Orders, dated 5th February, 1820, subject to the continuation of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, with permission to receive their stipends in Europe and Chunar, respectively, as specified opposite to their names.

Serjeant J. McKenny, of the 49th N. I. Europe.

Serjeant G. Thompson, of the 1st Company, European Infantry Invalids, Chunar.

17th Sept.—It having been reported to Government that the Brig Motchund Amchund, on which Ensign E. N. Croft, of the 65th N. I. embarked for Singapore, on leave of absence, on medical certificate, is supposed to have been lost at sea, the name of that officer is accordingly to be struck off the list of the army from the 26th September, 1837, the date at which that vessel was left at sea by the pilot.

17th Sept.—Ensign L. T. Forrest, of the 10th N. I., was appointed in the Political Department, on the 27th ultimo, to be adjutant to the Joudpore Legion, vice Lieutenant Burnett, permitted to return to his regiment.

17th September.—Lieut. C. G. Fagan, of the 8th regt. L. C., to be Deputy Pay Master R. Baares, vice Capt. H. Clayton.

10th Sept.—Lieut. G. L. Cooper has this day been appointed to be a subaltern in the artillery, attached to Shah Shooja's Levies.

Lieut. F. Turner has this day been appointed to be ditto ditto ditto.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon T. Russel, of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, has this day been appointed to perform the Medical duties of the Political Agency at Kotah, vice Mr. Assistant Surgeon Foley, deceased.

11th Sept.—Capt. G. R. Crommelin, of the 1st L. C., to be commandant of the 3d regt. of local horse, vice Smalpage, deceased.

Capt. J. L. Moxatt, of the artillery, to be a Deputy Commissary of Ordnance.

14th Sept.—Assist. Surg. H. Bousfield, of the civil station at Myspoore, has this day obtained leave of absence in the General Department, North Western Provinces, for five months, on medical certificate, to commence from the 1st proximo. His civil duties will be performed by the surgeon of the corps belonging to that station.

14th Sept.—Ensign T. Latter, of the 67th N. I., to do duty with the Arracan Local Battalion, in the room of Lieut. C. Apthorpe, who has been nominated by the Commander-in-chief, adjutant to that corps.

17th Sept.—Deputy Assistant Commissary J. Sperrin to be assistant commissary, and Conductor J. Permain to be deputy assistant commissary, from 10th June, 1838, in succession to Assistant Commissary E. Parsons, deceased.

Conductor C. McDonald to be deputy assistant commissary from 13th June, 1838, in succession to Deputy Assistant Commissary A. Vanzeyst, deceased.

Sub-Conductor J. Leary to be conductor, from 16th April, 1838, vice S. Pat, man transferred to the invalid pension establishment.

Sub-Conductor D. Kelly to be conductor, from 1st June, 1838, vice Wheeler, retired.

Sub-Conductor J. Hind to be conductor, from 10th June, 1833, vice Perrain, promoted.

Sub-Conductor J. Ives to be conductor, from 13th June, 1833, vice McDonald, promoted.

Sub-Conductor G. Patton to be conductor, from 17th June, 1833, vice Irvine, deceased.

Sergeant-Major W. Charde, 34th N. I., to be subconductor, from 19th April, 1833, vice Leary, promoted. Sergeant Major W. Staerek, 43d N. I., to be subconductor, from 1st June, 1833, vice Kelly, promoted.

Sergeant S. Fox, of the Calcutta Magazine, to be sub-conductor, from 10th June, 1833, vice Hind, promoted.

Sergeant T. Buckland, of the Delhi Magazine, to be sub-conductor, from 13th June, 1833, vice Ives, promoted.

Sergeant J. Frizzle, of the Saugor Magazine, to be sub-conductor, from 17th June 1833, vice Patton promoted.

Ressaidir Noor-ul-hack Khan, of the 3rd Local Horse, is admitted into the second class of the 'Order of British India,' with the title of 'Bahadour,' to fill an existing vacancy.

4th Sept.—With reference to Government General Orders of 6th April, 1833, the usual committee for the examination of Military Officers in the Native languages at Meerut is directed to be convened early in the ensuing month, instead of on the 15th November, the date specified in those orders; there being several young officers who are desirous of passing an examination previous to the march of their corps on field service.

10th Sept.—It being the intention of the Government to employ a force beyond the North West Frontier of India, and His Excellency General Sir Henry Fane, G. C. B., Commander-in-chief in India having acquiesced in the wish of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, that he should take upon himself the command of the troops to be assembled on the occasion, His Lordship avails himself of his services: and His Excellency is accordingly requested to issue such orders for the organization of the force, as he may deem expedient.

24th Sept.—Medical department.—Assistant Surgeon J. Taylor, to be Surgeon from the 4th September, 1833, vice Surgeon R. B. Pennington, deceased.

13th Sept.—16th N. I.—Lieut. J. H. Burnett to be Interpreter and Quarter-Master, vice Mainwaring, promoted.

21th Sept.—The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty on this establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors:

Captain R. R. Hughes, of the 62d N. I., date of arrival at Fort William, 17th September, 1833.

Captain H. W. Leacock, of the 74th N. I., date of arrival 14th September.

Lieut. R. Ouseley, of the 50th N. I., date of arrival 15th September.

24th Sept.—Captain A. Lewis, of the 32d N. I. is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, certificate.

24th Sept.—Lieut. T. Fraser, of the 7th L. C., is permitted to proceed to New South Wales, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

Captain G. Burney, of the 38th N. I., is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

Simla, 11th Sept.—Captain G. R. Crommelin, of first L. C., to be commandant of the 3d Local Horse, vice Smalpage, deceased.

Captain J. L. Mowatt, of the artillery to be deputy commissary of ordnance.

Simla, 13th Sept.—Captain D. Simpson, of the 29th N. I., to act as paymaster and superintendent of Native pensioners at Allahabad, during the absence of Captain B. Bygrave, 5th N. I., on field service.

Lieut. the Hon'ble R. B. P. Byng, of the 62d N. I., to act as sub-assistant in the stud Department, during the absence of Capt. A. C. Spottiswoode, 37th N. I., on field service.

The following appointments were made in the Secret and Political Department, respectively, on the 10th instant :

Leutenants G. L. Cooper and F. Turner, of the artillery, to be subalterns in the artillery attached to Shah Shoojah's force.

Mr. Assist. Surg. T. Russel, of the 1st L. C., to perform the medical duties of the political agency at Kottah, vice Mr. Assistant Surgeon Foley, deceased.

Sindia, 14th Sept.—Captain W. Buttenschaw, of the 7th N. I., to act as deputy pay-master at Cawnpore, during the absence of Lieut. C. Campbell, 12d N. I., on field service.

Secret Department, Sindia, 17th Sept.—The undermentioned officers have been directed to proceed to Loodiana, and to act under such instructions as they may receive from the Secret Department :

Lieutenant T. Button, of the 31st N. I.

Elsin H. Milne, of the 21st N. I.

20th Sept.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General has been pleased to appoint Captain J. D. Kennedy, of the 25th N. I., to be a sub-assistant commissary general.

21st Sept.—Captain A. H. Jellicoe, of the 35th N. I., to act as pay-master and superintendent of native pensioners Oude and Cawnpore, during the absence of Captain L. Jervis, 5th native infantry on field service.

1st October.—The following Circular Letter issued by Her Majesty's Secretary at War, bearing date the 26th February, 1838, containing additional instructions on the subject of the remittances made to England on behalf of the Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's Service in India, received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, is published for the information and guidance of all parties concerned.

1st October. Sir,—With reference to the instructions in Articles 170 and 200 of the explanatory directions, dated 1st January, 1838, for paying into the Company's treasury in India, the sums intended to be remitted to Regimental agents in London by living Officers and Soldiers, and on account of the effects and credits of those deceased, I have the honor to apprise you, that, with the view of collecting more prompt and satisfactory transfers of the said sums to the individuals to whom the same are due, every return of assistance from living Officers and Soldiers, and every casualty return of effects and credits, periodically forwarded to this office, according to regulation, is henceforward to be accompanied by a receipt from the proper officer of the East India Company, for the actual amount shown by such return to have been paid into the treasury in India, together with his certificate, specifying the precise sum in British sterling money to be paid by the Court of Directors in England on account thereof, and the rate of exchange at which the same is calculated, being the same rate as that at which Queen's pay for the period shall have been issued to the troops.

I am accordingly to request that you will take care that such receipt and certificate be duly procured and annexed to every return of the above description, henceforward rendered to this office, from the Regiment under your command.

You will be pleased to acknowledge the receipt of this letter.

I have &c.

(Signed) Howick.

War Office, 26th Feb. 1838.

12th Sept.—Lieut W. J. Eastwick, 12th Bombay N. I., has this day been appointed to be a temporary assistant to the resident in Sind.

Lieut. J. D. Leckie, 22d Bombay N. I., ditto ditto ditto.

21th Sept.—Lieut.-Col. S. Fraser of the establishment of Fort St. George, who was appointed on the 30th June to officiate as resident at Hyderabad, assumed charge of that office on the 1st instant.

21st Sept.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General has been pleased to place the following engineer officers, at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief,

1st Lieutenant J. Anderson.
 1st Ditto H. M. Durand.
 2nd Ditto J. R. Western.
 2nd Ditto J. L. D. Sturt.
 2nd Ditto N. C. MacLeod.

24th Sept.—The following officers, now employed in the Department of Revenue Survey, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief, for service in the field:

1st Lieut. and Brevet Captain H. M. Lawrence, 3d Troop, 2d Brigade, Horse Artillery.

1st Lieut. J. Brind, 7th Company 6th Battalion Artillery
 1st Lieut. R. C. Shakespear, 4th Company 6th Battalion Artillery.

20th Sept.—The undermentioned medical officers have been directed to proceed to Loodiana, and to act under such instructions as they may receive from the Secret Department:

Mr. Surgeon J. Forsyth, of the 45th N. I.
 Mr. Assist-Surgeon W. L. McGregor, M. D.
 " " " P. F. H. Baddelay, of Artillery.

27th Sept.—The undermentioned medical officer was directed, on the 25th instant, to proceed to Loodiana, and to act under such instructions as he may receive from the Secret department.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon C. McKinnon, of the Horse Artillery, vice Mr. Assistant Surgeon W. L. McGregor, M. D.

8th Oct.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to direct, under instructions from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, that Ensign H. G. Burmester, to whom rank was assigned in General Orders of the 6th August last, from the 11th March, 1838, is to stand in the gradation list of ensigns, between Ensigns R. C. Stevenson and G. D. Bonar.

8th Oct.—Application having been made by the men of the Regiments proceeding beyond the frontier on Service, to be allowed the indulgence of leaving assignments on their pay for the support of their families—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to direct, that the officers commanding companies be required to obtain from their men the necessary particulars in the following form:

Names.	Number. Rank.	Troop or Company.	Monthly sum.				Where payable.			Payment when to commence.	Remarks.
			Company's Rupees	Annas.	Pies.	To whom payable.	Village.	Pergunnah.	Province.		
(Here enter Station and date.)	(Sd.) L. Col.		A. B. Comdy.	(Sd.) Cpt.	C. D. Comdy, Troop or Company.						

The above form is to be prepared in quadruplicate. One is to be delivered to each man with instructions to make it over to his family—duplicate is to be sent to the military-auditor-general—triplicate to the superintendent of family money in whose circle the payee may be residing, and quadruplicate is to be furnished to the deputy pay-master proceeding on service, in order to enable him to check deductions noted in the abstracts.

The officer commanding companies will add such further information to the form as the circumstances, of individuals may suggest, in order to prevent imposition, and to secure to the proper person the intended benefit.

The amount of family money payable is to be noted on the muster rolls opposite to the name of the man from whose pay the corresponding stoppage is made, and in case a man should wish to discontinue the allowance he had assigned, the same is to be notified in the muster roll.

Casualties of men, from whom deduction on account of family money are made, must be *immediately* reported, by commanding officers of companies, to the respective superintendents, and by those officers to the military-auditor-general. Correct monthly rolls of all casualties will also be transmitted along with the muster rolls to the military-auditor-general.

The family money of men on service is to be drawn in monthly abstracts (to be sent as usual through the respective pay-masters for audit and thereafter dealt with as stated in pay and audit regulations, page 351) by the agent for family money at Barrackpore, if the payees reside in the lower provinces; and by the superintendent of family money at Oude and Cawnpore, if in the Western Provinces.

Family money is to be drawn two months in arrears, and officers in charge of companies will annex to their monthly abstracts, statements of the deduction made from each man on this account, the total of which will be deducted from the amount of the abstracts, and the remainder only charged by the pay-master in his disbursements.

It must be particularly explained to the troops proceeding on service that they will not be permitted to withdraw the allowance which they may have assigned to their respective families—until intimation of such intention, communicated by officers in command of companies, through the commanding officers of regiments, shall have been received, and the receipt of the same acknowledged by the respective superintendents of family money. The superintendents are to conform to the latter part of section 8, page 351, Pay and Audit Regulations.

Any over-payment made to the families of deceased men shall be recovered from the balances of arrears due to them at the time of their decease, which arrears the commanding officers of companies will retain until due advice of the extent of payments to the families of the deceased shall have been received from the superintendents.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

25th July—Artillery :—Col. G. Swiney, (on furlough) from the 2d to the 3d brigade, horse artillery.

Col. W. S. Whish (new promotion) to the 2d brigade, horse artillery.

Lieut.-Col. J. Tennant, (on leave to the Cape) from the 4th battalion to the 2d brigade, horse artillery.

Lieut.-Col. T. Chadwick (new promotion,) to the 4th battalion.

Major P. L. Pew, (on especial duty) from the 2d to the 1st battalion.

Major G. Blake (new promotion) to the 2d battalion.

Capt. C. Grant, from the 4th company 3d battalion to the 2d troop, 2d brigade, horse artillery.

Captain the Hon. H. B. Dalzell (new promotion) to the 4th company, 3d battalion.

1st Lieut. H. Apperley (new promotion) to the 1st company 3d battalion.

1st Lieut. M. Dawes (new promotion) to the 2d company, 6th battalion.

25th July.—68th N. I.—Lieut. G. P. Brooke to be Adjutant, vice Bryant, who has proceeded to Europe on furlough.

28th July.—3d Brigade Horse Artillery.—Brevet Captain G. H. Swinley to be Adjutant and Quarter Master, vice Brind, promoted.

31st July.—The leave of absence granted to officers to proceed to the presidency, or to stations on the frontier, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on account of their private affairs, is cancelled; and such of them as may have already quitted the head-quarters of their respective regiments, are required to rejoin without any unnecessary delay.

25th July.—The Presidency division orders of the 4th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon J. A. Dunbar, M. D., and E. Boulton, now at the general hospital, to join and do duty, the former with Her Majesty's 26th, and the latter with her Majesty's 9th regiment, are confirmed.

26th July.—The Landour station order of the 2d instant, appointing Lance Corporal John Napton, of Her Majesty's 3d regiment, to act as Pay Sergeant to the detachment of Her Majesty's troops at the depôt, vice Private Gibson, resigned, is confirmed.

The Presidency division order of the 6th instant, directing Hospital Apprentice W. Johnson to do duty with the 1st battalion artillery at Dum-Dum, is confirmed.

27th July.—The Benares division order of the 11th instant, directing Ensign F. J. Snalpage, who was attached to the 11th regiment, in General Orders of the 23d ultimo, to join and do duty with the 50th N. I. at Mirzapore, is confirmed.

28th July.—The Presidency division order of the 10th instant, directing the undermentioned Ensigns, lately admitted into the service, to do duty with the corps specified opposite their names is confirmed:

Ensign G. M. Brodie, with the 15th N. I. at Barrackpore.

Ensign H. T. Repton, with the 6th N. I. at Cuttack.

25th July.—At a general court-martial re-assembled at Cawnpore, on Tuesday, the 26th June, 1838, Gunners Frederick Edmonds, of the 1st company, and John Wiles, of the 2d company, 5th battalion of artillery, were arraigned on the following charges:—

First.—For having been absent without leave, from 10 o'clock P. M. of the 3d April, 1838, to the same hour of the following day; Gunner Edmonds being then one of the barrack guard.

Second.—For having twice, namely, on the 4th and 16th of April, 1838, attempted to maim and disable themselves for the further performance of duty, by injuries to their left hands.

Additional Charge against Gunner Edmonds.—For having, on the 4th April, 1838, been deficient of the following articles of his regimental white clothing 6 jackets, 6 shirts, and 6 pairs of pantaloons.

Finding.—The Court, on the evidence before it, is of opinion, that Gunner Frederick Edmonds, 1st company, 5th battalion artillery, is,

1. On the first charge, guilty.

2. On the second charge, that he is guilty of the act alleged against him, on the 16th April, 1838, but not on the 4th of the month, of which latter the court acquits him.

3. On the additional charge, that he is guilty.

4. Further, that Gunner John Wiles, 2d company, 5th battalion artillery, is,

1. On the first charge, guilty.

2. On the second charge, guilty.

Sentence.—The Court, on the above finding, sentences Gunner Frederick Edmonds, 1st company, 5th battalion artillery, to imprisonment for a period of twelve months; and further, that he be placed under stoppages, not exceeding one half of his monthly pay, until the deficient articles of clothing enumerated in the additional charge be made good.

'And the Court sentences Gunner John Wiles, 2d company, 5th battalion artillery, to imprisonment for a period of eighteen (18) months.'

Approved by the Commander-in-chief, East Indies.

18th July, 1838.

The officer commanding at Cawnpore will name the prison in which the convicts may the most conveniently suffer their punishment.

1st August.—Capt. G. A. Barbor, of the 8th L. C., is permitted to resign the appointment of second in command in the 3d local horse, and to rejoin the regiment to which he belongs.

4th August.—The Sirhind division order of the 21st ultimo, directing Surgeon B. W. Macleod, M. D., of the 3d L. C., to officiate as Superintending Surgeon to the division, vice Campbell appointed to the Medical Board, is confirmed.

3d August.—1st Lieut. F. C. Burnett, who was, in General Orders of the 17th ultimo, appointed to the 2d troop, 1st brigade of horse artillery, is reposted to the 4th company 1st battalion of artillery.

4th August.—His Excellency the Commander-in-chief, with the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor-General, is pleased to authorize commanding officers of corps to make up breast-plates for recruits entertained for the augmentation directed in Government General Orders of the 29th June last.

These plates are to be prepared, under the superintendence of quarter-masters, in strict conformity with the patterns now in use with corps respectively; and the expenses incurred are to be charged in contingent bills duly vouched.

6th Aug.—The Sirhind division order of the 29th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon W. Brydon, of the 4th, to receive medical charge of the 3d L. C. from Surgeon B. W. Macleod, M. D., appointed to officiate as Superintending Surgeon, is confirmed.

Lieut.-Col. A. Robert's regimental order of the 9th ultimo, appointing Lieut. J. R. Pond to act as Adjutant to the European regiment, vice Broadfoot, proceeding on leave of absence, is confirmed.

7th August.—Major J. McLaren's regimental order of the 19th ultimo, directing Captain E. R. Mainwaring to continue to officiate as interpreter and quartermaster to the 16th N. I., is confirmed.

15th Aug.—The regimental order of the 26th ultimo, by Lieut.-Col. W. Boroughs, commanding the 29th N. I. appointing Lieut. W. St. Forrest to act as Adjutant, vice Park, proceeding on leave of absence, is confirmed.

11th Aug.—Col. W. Nott is removed from the 38th to the 42d N. I., and Col. J. S. Harriot, (on furlough) from the latter to the former corps.

Superint. Surg. S. Ludlow, from the Agra circle to the Sirhind division, vice Campbell appointed to the Medical Board.

Superint. Surg. W. Panton, from the Cawnpore division to the Agra circle vice Ludlow.

Superint. Surg. G. King to the Cawnpore division, vice Panton.

Superint. Surgeons Ludlow and Panton will remain at their present stations until relieved.

Surg. R. Brown, of the 37th, N. I., is appointed garrison surgeon at Chunar, vice King.

6th August.—The Presidency division order of the 18th ultimo, directing the undermentioned Ensigns, lately admitted into the service, to do duty with the corps specified opposite their names, is confirmed:

Ensign M. Dunsford, with the 12th regt. native infy.

"	G. R. Cookson,	"	12th	"	} at Barrackpore.
"	J. McCance,	"	15th	"	
"	P. J. Comyn,	"	15th	"	
"	L. P. Faddy,	"	15th	"	
"	R. J. Meade,	"	58th	"	
"	J. R. McMullin,	"	58th	"	
"	G. Holroyd,	"	65th	"	
"	H. B. Lamsden,	"	34th	"	

Assistant Surgeons R. W. Fajchud, H. C. Eddy, H. H. Bowling, and A. Paton, at present at the general hospital, are directed to proceed forthwith to Cawnpore,

and place themselves under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon at that station.

The Assistant Quarter-master General of the Army, stationed at the presidency, to whom they are required immediately to report themselves, will furnish them with a passage on a steamer to Allahabad.

15th Aug.—Assist. Surg. T. C. Hunter, of the 10th L. C., is directed to join and do duty with the 37th N. I. at Agra, until further orders.

7th Aug.—Ensign J. Murray, of the 9th N. I., having been declared by the examiners of the college of Fort William to be qualified for the appointment of interpreter, is exempted from further examination in the native languages.

16th Aug.—9th N. I.—Ensign James Murray to be interpreter and quarter-master.

22d Aug.—5th N. I.—Lieut. J. C. Salkeld to be adjutant, vice Birch appointed to the Thuggee Department.

16th Aug.—Lieut.-Col. A. Duff's regimental order of the 5th instant, appointing Lieut. and Brevet-Captain G. St. P. Lawrence to act as Adjutant to the 2d light cavalry during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant and Adjutant J. S. Ryley, is confirmed.

20th August.—The presidency division order of the 3d instant, directing Assistant Surgeon A. C. Morison, now attached to the artillery at Dum-Dum, to proceed to Arracan, and to do duty with the troops in that province, is confirmed.

18th August.—The Presidency division order of the 1st instant, directing the undermentioned Ensigns, lately admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the corps specified opposite their respective names, is confirmed :

18th Aug.—Ensigns E. J. Rickards, 12th regt. N. I. at Barrackpore; D. Macleod, 15th ditto ditto; F. P. Layard, 15th ditto ditto; W. F. N. Wallace, 53d ditto ditto, Meerut; E. J. Boileau, 57th ditto ditto, Barrackpore; J. Lambert, 57th ditto ditto; E. W. Salusbury, 57th ditto ditto; W. Bailie, 56th ditto ditto; J. A. H. Gorges, 57th ditto ditto; C. Newton, 58th ditto ditto; H. G. Burmaster, 58th ditto ditto; C. S. J. Terrot, 58th ditto ditto; R. Reynolds, 65th ditto ditto.

August 22d.—His Excellency the Commander-in-chief is pleased, with the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor-General, to direct the following movements of corps; viz,

Corps.	From.	To	Remarks.
2d troop 1st brig. horse artillery	Mhow,	Meerut.	To march when relieved by troops from the armies of Fort St. George and Bombay respectively.
Head quarters and 1st co. 3d bt. artillery with field battery	Ditto,	Benares.	
6th regt. L. C.	Ditto,	Ghazepore.	
60th regt. N. I.	Ditto,	Benares.	
63d "	Ditto,	Lucknow.	
72d "	Ditto,	Allahabad.	
6th "	Cuttack,	Dinapore.	
19th "	Ditto,	Ditto.	
56th "	Berhampore,	Ditto.	
69th "	Saugor,	Berhampore.		When relieved by the 69th.
65th "	Barrackpore,	Coast of Arracan.	To move on the 15th Oct. 1838.
67th "	Coast of Arracan,	Benares,	To move on the 20th Nov. 1838, or as soon after as the transports are ready. To disembark at Calcutta, and march up to Benares.

The above corps will march in conformity with the routes with which they will be furnished from the department of the Quarter master General of the Army.

16th August.—To prevent a repetition of a misconception which has, in one instance, occurred this season, His Excellency the Commander-in-chief notifies, for general information and guidance, that the Government General Order of the 17th April, 1837, granting increased rates of pensions, for certain specified periods of service to native officers and soldiers of unblemished character, transferred to the invalid establishment does not in any way supersede the provisions of the 6th paragraph of General Orders of the 6th March, 1835, which directs that 'no native commissioned or non-commissioned officer, who has not been disabled on actual service, shall be entitled to the benefits of the rank he may hold at the time of being invalided, unless he shall have served in that rank for three years complete; should he have served a shorter period he shall receive the pension only which is allowed the next inferior grade, his united service in the rank he held when invalided, and in the next inferior grade, amounting together to full three years.

17th Aug.—In publishing the foregoing General Order, authorizing a further increase to the army, His Excellency the Commander-in-chief desires to refer officers commanding infantry regiments of the line to the General Orders of the 30th of June last, and to direct the instructions therein conveyed for giving effect to the orders of the Right Honorable the Governor General for completing corps to the increased strength, to be strictly adhered to on the present occasion.

18th August.—The annual committees for the purpose of casting horses deemed unfit for the service, are to be assembled, in the present year, on the 15th proximo.

21st August.—Under instructions from the Right Honorable the Governor General, His Excellency the Commander-in-chief is pleased to authorize volun-

teers to be called for from the troops of horse artillery noted in the margin, to the extent specified opposite to each, for the purpose of joining a corps of artillery about to be raised for special service.

The Europeans are to be transferred to the Town Major's list, and will retain the same advantages which they at present enjoy, in regard to pension or discharge, and to bounty on renewal; no man is to be allowed to volunteer who does not bear the character of being a steady good soldier.

Native non-commissioned

DETAIL		European non-commissioned Officers or Sergeants.	European Trumpeter Majors	Native Trumpeters for Havildars.	Privates for Native Trumpeters.
1st troop	1st brigade,	1	1	0	0
1st troop	2d brigade,	2	0	0	0
2d troop	2d brigade,	2	0	0	0
3d troop	2d brigade,	2	0	0	0
4th troop	1st brigade,	0	0	4	8
4th troop	2d brigade,	0	0	5	9
4th troop	3d brigade,	0	0	5	9
		7	1	14	25
					2

Officers and Privates who may volunteer, and who have served upwards of fifteen years, will, on becoming unfit for military duty, be transferred to the pension establishment, on the pension of their present rank.

Native soldiers who have served less than fifteen years, will have no claim hereafter on the British Government for pension.

Descriptive rolls of such men as may transfer their services to be prepared in duplicate; one copy to be forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and the other transmitted to Captain W. Anderson at Loodiana.

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They are to be struck off the rolls of their respective troops, from the 1st proximo, and sent under charge of the senior non-commissioned officer to Loodianah, with instructions to report themselves to Captain Anderson.

Should the officers commanding native troops of horse artillery, find any difficulty in completing the number of Havildars from the Naicks of their respective troops, they are at liberty to substitute steady well-trained Privates to the extent specified.

It is to be explained to the troops from which volunteers are sought, that the pay of the men who may transfer their services will be the same, in every respect, as is assigned to corresponding ranks in the service to which they now belong.

25th Aug.—His Excellency the Commander-in-chief is pleased to appoint Lieut. W. B. Lumley, of the 57th N. I., to be adjutant to the 2d L. H., vice Anderson who has been nominated to another situation.

25th Aug.—Lieut. C. Wyndham, of the 35th N. I., acting interpreter and quarter-master to the 7th L. C. is permitted to resign that appointment, and to rejoin his own corps.

23d Aug.—Surgeon T. Driver, M. D., is removed from the 26th, and posted to the 53d N. I., vice Grime, transferred from the latter to the former corps.

28th August.—Ensign J. D. Lander, from the 37th to the 47th N. I. at Agra. Ensign N. A. McLean, from the 3d to the 67th N. I., under orders for Benares.

Ensign N. B. Chamberlain, from the 55th to the 16th N. I. at Delhi.

29th Aug.—Surgeon Hugh Guthrie, M. D., from the 14th N. I. to the European regiment, vice Surgeon Thomson, selected for another appointment: to have effect from the 1st October.

Surgeon I. Jackson, (on furlough) from the 17th to the 8th N. I.

Surgeon W. E. Carte, A. B., from the 71st to the 17th N. I. at Loodianah.

Surgeon G. Baille, (on furlough) from the 72d to the 10th N. I.

Surgeon A. W. Stewart to the 72d N. I.

Surgeon J. McGaveston to the left wing of the 2d battalion of artillery at Kurnaul.

Assistant Surgeon R. J. Brassey, (on furlough) from the 27th to the 40th N. I.

Assistant Surgeon J. Magrath, from the medical duties at Mussoorie to the 37th native infantry at Agra.

Assistant Surgeon R. McIntosh (Garrison Assistant Surgeon, Delhi) to the 2d company, 6th battalion of artillery at Delhi.

Assistant Surgeon William Spencer, (on furlough) from the 15th to the 52d native infantry.

Assistant Surgeon D. Gullan, from the 59th to the 14th native infantry at Agra.

Assistant Surgeon G. Anderson (Haupper Stud establishment) to the 2d L. C. at Meerut.

Assistant Surgeon A. McAnally (Hissar Stud establishment) to the 3d light cavalry at Kurnaul.

Assistant Surgeon G. E. Christopher (civil, Meerut) to the 2d troop, 2d brigade of horse artillery at Meerut.

Assistant Surgeon J. Lough, M. D. (Lucknow residency), to the 3d troop, 2d brigade of horse artillery at Meerut.

Assistant Surgeon G. Paton, M. D. (civil, Allyghur), to the European regiment at Agra.

Assistant Surgeon M. Nightingale (civil, Humeerpore), to the left wing, 2d battalion of artillery at Kurnaul.

Assistant Surgeons McIntosh, Anderson, McAnally, and Christopher will continue to discharge the duties with which they are at present intrusted, until the 15th of October next, when they will join the corps to which they have been temporarily attached.

Assistant Surgeon Paton will join the European regiment on the 1st of October.

23d Aug.—1st Lieut. H. H. Duncan, and 2d Lieut. J. Laughton, of the corps of engineers, having been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief, are directed to proceed to Kurnaul, and to report themselves to the Major-General commanding the Sirhind Division, by the 15th proximo.

23d Aug.—1st Lieut. E. P. Master, of the 2d company, 1st battalion of artillery, is directed to do duty with the 2d company, 6th battalion, until further orders.

25th Aug.—Cornet F. J. Alexander, who was brought on the effective strength in Government General Orders of the 6th instant, is posted to the 8th L. C. at Sultanpore, Benares.

26th Aug.—His Excellency the Commander-in-chief is pleased to appoint Lieut. C. Apthorp, of the 41st N. I. to be adjutant of the Arracan local battalion, vice Raikes, who is permitted to resign the situation.

1st Sept.—Assist. Surg. W. J. Loch, at present attached to the 68th, is appointed to do duty with the 31st N. I. until further orders.

1st Sept.—The following Ensigns to whom rank was assigned in Government General Orders of the 6th ultimo, are posted to the corps specified opposite to their respective names, and directed to join :

Ensign E. N. Salusbury, European regiment at Agra; G. O. Jacob, European regiment at Agra; W. Baillic, 47th N. I. at Agra; J. Lambert, European regiment at Agra; John A. H. Gorges, 57th N. I. at Barrackpore; D. Macleod, 74th N. I. at Nusseerabad; H. T. Repton, 47th N. I. at Agra; E. J. Boileau, European regiment at Agra; R. Reynolds, 57th N. I. at Barrackpore; W. F. N. Wallace, 74th N. I. at Nusseerabad; C. S. J. Terrot, 29th N. I. at Bandah; W. S. Ferris, 51st N. I. at Dinapore; E. D. Vanrenen, 37th N. I. at Agra; F. G. Crossman, 45th N. I. at Shaljehanpore; J. M. Lockett, 3d N. I. at Barrackpore; W. Campbell, 39th N. I. at Neemuch; C. M. Sneyd, 27th N. I. at Kurnaul; R. Campbell, 47th N. I. at Agra; C. Newton, 16th native infantry at Delhi; E. N. Dickenson, 24th native infantry at Midnapore; C. T. Chamberlain, 28th native infantry at Mynpoorie; H. Hopkinson, 15th native infantry at Barrackpore; J. P. Caulfeild, 57th native infantry at Barrackpore; A. G. C. Sutherland, 25th native infantry at Saugor; G. E. Ford, 72d native infantry at Mhow; F. T. Paterson, 48th native infantry at Delhi; R. R. Mainwaring, 7th native infantry at Cawpore; C. S. Reynolds, 49th native infantry at Neemuch; H. J. Edwardes, 50th native infantry at Mirzapore; F. J. Smalpage, 55th native infantry at Lucknow; A. S. Mills, 58th native infantry at Barrackpore; A. J. Vanrenen, 26th native infantry at Meerut; T. W. Gordon, European regiment at Agra; E. P. T. Nepeau, 38th native infantry at Delhi; G. M. Brodie, 67th native infantry under orders for Benares; J. G. Wollen, 42d native infantry at Bareilly; F. H. Warren, 5th native infantry at Benares; F. T. Wroughton, 8th native infantry at Bareilly; W. Fraser, 6th native infantry under order for Dinapore; W. L. M. Bishop, 46th native infantry at Jubbulpore; J. J. Macdonald, 74th native infantry at Nusseerabad; T. Pottinger, 54th native infantry at Meerut; G. Holroyd, 29th native infantry at Bandah.

6th Sept.—In continuation of General Orders of the 21st ultimo, and under instructions from the Right Honorable the Governor-General, His Excellency the Commander-in-chief is pleased to authorize volunteers to be called for from the reserve companies of artillery noted below, and to the extent specified, for the purpose of joining, as store lascars, the corps of artillery now raising at Meerut, under the superintendance of Capt. W. Anderson.

The volunteers are to be paid up, struck off the strength of their companies, and directed to report themselves to Capt. Anderson; and the terms set forth, in the before quoted order under which volunteering was allowed from certain troops, are to be held strictly applicable to the present case.

	GUN LASCARS.		
	Natck for Havildar.	Privates for Natcks.	Privates.
2d co. 2d battalion, Meerut,.....	1	1	6
3d co. 4th battalion, Agra,.....	0	1	6
	1	2	12

8th Sept.—Lieut. A. G. Reid, of the 47th N. I., is appointed to act as interpreter and Quarter-master to the 7th L. C., vice Lieut. Wyndham, of the 35th regiment who has been permitted to join his regiment, under orders for field service.

6th September.—The Presidency division order of the 16th ultimo, directing the undermentioned ensigns, lately admitted into the service, to do duty with the corps specified opposite their respective name, is confirmed :

Ensign W. S. Ferris, 12th N. I. at Barrackpore.

Ensign F. H. Warren, 12th ditto ditto.

Ensign E. N. Dickenson, 19th ditto at Cuttack.

Ensign F. T. Wroughton, 37th ditto at Agra, at his own request.

C. M. Sneyd, 51st ditto at Dinapore.

Ensigns G. O. Jacob, W. Campbell, and C. D. Bonar, 58th ditto at Barrackpore.

Ensign J. J. Macdonald, 65th ditto ditto.

7th Sept.—The following removals and postings in the regiment of artillery :—1st Lieut. W. K. Warner, from the 1st company 6th battalion to the 4th troop 1st brigade.

1st Lieut. H. Apperley, from the 1st company 3d battalion to the 2d troop 1st brigade.

Lieut. C. T. Gordon, of the 15th, is appointed to act as interpreter and quarter-master to the 24th N. I. until further orders.

Captain S. Alexander is removed from the 2d company 3d battalion to the 3d troop 2d brigade of horse artillery, vice Dennis transferred from the troop to the company.

8th Sept.—1st Lieut. M. Mackenzie is removed from the 4th troop 3d to the 2d troop 2d brigade of horse artillery, and directed to proceed and join.

8th Sept.—2d Lieut. R. Pigou, of the engineers, and Ensign G. P. Goad, of the 1st N. I., having been declared by the examiners of the College of Fort William to be qualified for the duties of Interpreter, are exempted from further examination.

7th Sept.—The following alterations are directed to be made in the first page of the monthly returns of brigades, battalions, troops, and companies of artillery, and of regiments of cavalry and infantry :

The number 'wanting' to complete is to be inserted after the 'total,' which is to exhibit the actual strength on the 1st of the month; the lines shewing the 'establishment' and 'excess' remaining as at present.

7th Sept.—All applications from European commissioned officers for transfer to the invalid establishment, are invariably to be accompanied by a statement, prepared by the medical officer in charge of the corps to which they belong, of the particulars of the case.

This statement is to be referred to the judgment of the nearest station standing medical committee, presided by the superintending surgeon, or senior medical officer present, before which the applicant is required to appear.

The statement to bear the signatures and opinions on the case of the members of the committee.

His Excellency the Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct officers commanding corps, under orders for field service, to be careful that their officers and men are provided with baggage cattle before quitting their respective cantonments; for they must, on no account, trust to being furnished with the means of transporting their tents, &c., after joining the army at its rendezvous.

His Excellency takes this opportunity of impressing upon officers, the propriety of moving on the present occasion as lightly equipped as possible.

8th Sept.—With the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor-General His Excellency the Commander-in-chief is pleased to lay down the following rules for the drill, superintendence, and payment, of the recruits of the corps which have been warned for field service:

The recruits of the 2d, 5th, 28th, 31st 43d, and 53d regiments of native infantry, are either to be kept at, or sent to, Meerut, under the command of a native commissioned officer, (whose age and state of bodily strength may render it desirable, that he should not be exposed to the fatigues of a campaign,) together with the Drill Naick, and four Sepoys from each regiment, as drill instructors; it is desirable that men should be chosen for this duty, whose constitutions are the least likely to stand exposure.

The recruits of the 16th, 27th, 35th, 37th, 42d and 48th regiments of native infantry, are in like manner, to be assembled, under the same superintendence at Kurnaul.

Lieutenant C. C. Pigott, of the 18th regiment native infantry, is appointed Adjutant to the recruit depôt at Meerut; and Captain T. E. A. Napleton, of the 60th regiment, Commandant, and Lieutenant W. H. Lomer, of the 21st regiment native infantry, Adjutant to the depôt at Kurnaul. The two first named officers will repair to their respective destinations without delay.

The recruits at these depôts are to be formed into two battalions of six companies each; each company to comprize the men of one particular corps, and the soldiers sent from it as drill instructors, are to be appointed to act as non-commissioned officers, for the purpose of preserving discipline.

Quarter-master Sergeant George Clowsley, of the 23d native infantry, is appointed Sergeant Major to the Meerut depôt; and Quarter-master Sergeant Robert Campbell, of the 8th native infantry, is appointed Sergeant Major to the depôt at Kurnaul.

Sergeant Thomas Mara and Corporal John Bannatine of the European regiment, are transferred to the Town Major's list; and appointed, the former Quarter-master Sergeant to the Meerut depôt, and the latter Quarter-master Sergeant to that at Kurnaul.

The recruits of each corps are to be furnished with arms, accoutrements, and clothing, before they are separated from their regiments; but where this should not be found practicable, officers commanding corps will communicate to the officers commanding the depôts, the steps taken by them to obtain the necessary equipments; and all documents, relating to them, should be made over at the same time.

The recruits are to be settled with up to the 31st proximo; after which date their pay will be drawn by the officers commanding the respective depôts, on separate muster rolls, and in separate abstracts, one muster roll and one abstract for each company or regiment.

In the rolls of the regiments to which they actually belong, they will be returned as 'at the depôt.'

The Officers commanding the depôts, and the Adjutants, will draw the usual allowances assigned to such appointments in corps of the line; and the former will likewise be entitled to the customary allowance for the repair of arms of companies; the Adjutants will draw the stated sum for the provision of butts and targets.

The officers commanding the Meerut and Sirhind divisions will respectively issue the necessary orders for the entertainment of a Quarter-master's establishment, to the extent of one Bheestie per company, and two Tent Lascars for each depôt, as soon as the recruits are collected, and they will likewise provide each

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battalion with two Native Doctors, and the customary hospital establishment, and place them under the charge of the medical officer, who will be hereafter nominated.

It is the desire of His Excellency, that no more of the recruits, enlisted for the augmentations ordered on the 29th June and 16th ultimo, should be allowed to accompany their regiments, than will serve to complete them to the former establishment of 640 Privates; after leaving behind such of the old soldiers, or sickly men, whose presence with it would rather lessen than increase the efficiency of a corps:

The same periodical papers, and reports, are to be forwarded by the officers commanding depôts, as are required to be furnished by officers commanding corps of the line.

8th Sept.—His Excellency the Commander-in-chief is pleased, with the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor-General, to fix the complement of camels to be attached to No. 6 light field battery, at 63, with the following attendants; viz. 3 Sirdars, 54 Sowars, and 1 Hand Bheestic, on the monthly pay noted in the margin, and to authorize the officer commanding to draw a contract allowance of two Rupees eight Annas for each camel per mensem, out of which sum he will be required to supply ghee, mussallahs, and medicine, for the cattle, likewise whips, lathees, curry combs, jhools, baskets, and feeding cloths, and he will provide for the repair of saddles and harness, and for the grinding and soaking of gran.

Every officer serving with the battery to be permitted to draw horse allowance at the following rates; viz.

	Pay.	Half	atta.	Full	atta.
Sirdar,	6	1	3	8	3
Sowars,	5	1	2		
Bheesti,	4	1	2		

Captain,	60	Rs. per mensem.
Subaltern,	30	ditto ditto.

The above allowances to be drawn from the 1st ultimo, the date on which the battery was made over by Major Pew to Captain Abbott.

13th Sept. 1838.—I. His Excellency the Commander-in-chief is pleased with the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General, to make the following appointments of officers for the staff duties of the troops under orders for field service.

To be Brigadiers of the 2d Class.

- Colonel W. Nott, 42d Native Infantry.
- Colonel J. Dennis, Her Majesty's 3d Buffs.
- Colonel R. H. Sale, C. B. 13th Light Infantry.
- Colonel R. Arnold, 16th Lancers.
- Lieutenant-Colonel T. Worsley, 28th Native Infantry.
- Lieutenant-Colonel A. Roberts, European Regiment.
- Lieutenant-Colonel C. Graham, 1st Brigade Horse Artillery.

To be Majors of Brigade.

- Brevet Major S. C. Squire, His Majesty's 13th. Light Infantry.
- Captain T. Polwhele, 42d Native Infantry.
- Captain H. C. Boileau, 28th Native Infantry.
- Captain P. Hopkins, 27th Native Infantry.
- Brevet Captain J. B. Backhouse, 1st Brigade Horse Artillery.
- Captain A. W. Tayler, European Regiment.
- Brevet Captain C. F. Havelock, His Majesty's 15th Lancers.

To be an Officiating Deputy Assistant Quarter-master-General, 2d Class.

- Lieutenant A. Sanders, 44th Native Infantry.

To be Chief Engineer.

- Captain George Thomson, Commanding Sappers and Miners.

To be Field Engineers.

- 1st Lieutenant H. H. Duncan,
- 2nd Lieutenant J. Laughton.

To be Commissary of Ordnance.

Captain E. F. Day, 5th Battalion of Artillery.

To be Field Surgeon.

Surgeon R. M. M. Thomson, 14th Regiment Native Infantry.

To be Medical store-keeper.

Assistant Surgeon M. J. M. Ross, His Majesty's 16th Lancers.

To be Baggage Master.

Brevet Captain C. Troup, 48th N. I.

2. The above appointments are to have effect from the 1st of November next, inclusive.

3. The officers commanding the Artillery with the force, Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, 3d Buffs, and European Regiment, will forward to head quarters, the names of non-commissioned officers of their several corps.

The first to fill the office of Provost Marshal, the second for that of Assistant Baggage Master, and the two last for the appointment of Deputy Provost Marshal to the divisions to which their regiments respectively belong.

The troops are to be formed into divisions and brigades, and the Staff Officers are attached to them in the manner set forth in the annexed detail.

5. The general officers named to command divisions will be pleased to take care, that good ground is early selected near to Kurnaul, for the proper encampment of the several corps on their arrival, and that all necessary commissariat arrangements, are completed.

6. They will proceed, without any delay, to organize the several 'Brigades,' and, to form their respective divisions, in conformity to the ordered detail.

7. They will carefully ascertain, that the equipments of the corps under their respective commands are in all respects complete and as they should be, and also that all the arrangements directed have been carried into effect respecting the depôts for the recruits and heavy baggage, and for the soldiers, families.

8. For these purposes the troops will halt six days at Kurnaul, after which they will march in four columns on Ferozepore on the Sutledge, where the army will be assembled. Routes for their respective marches will be furnished hereafter.

9. The bulk of the Engineer's tools and stores will be sent from Delhi with the park of the heavy artillery with such guards of sappers as Capt. Thomson may deem necessary, and the residue of the companies will march with their respective divisions of Infantry, having with them the requisite portion of tools, to aid in overcoming any impediments which may present themselves on their lines of march.

10. The officers appertaining to the General Staff who may assemble at Kurnaul, will march with the right column of the army, by Umballah; and will assume their respective posts at Ferozepore.

11. The superintending surgeon will take care that the medical officers of divisions have all proper arrangements made for conveying forward casual cases of sickness which may occur on the march.

DETAIL.

General Staff.

His Excellency General Sir H. Fane, G. C. B. Commander-in-chief in India, to Command the Force.

Col. M. Beresford, Military Secretary

Lt. Col. H. Fane, H. M. 11th Dragoons

Capt. J. Michel, H. M. 3d Buffs

Lieut. H. Fane, H. M. 17th Regt

Lieut. R. H. Yea, H. M. 4th Regt

Capt. J. Hay, 38th N. I. Persian Interpreter.

Dr. A. Wood, H. M. 3rd. Light Dragoons, Surgeon.

Major P. Craigie, Deputy Adjt. General.

Major J. Byrne, Assist. Adjt. Gen. Queen's Troops.

Major W. Garden, Deputy Quarter Master General.

Capt. G. Thomson, Chief Engineer.

} Allies-de-
camp.

Major J. D. Parsons, Deputy Commissary General.

Capt. H. R. Osborn, Assistant Commissary General.

Capt. T. J. Nuthall, Deputy Assist. Commissary General (in executive charge at head-quarters.)

Surgeon G. Playfair, superintending surgeon of the Meerut division, superintending surgeon.

Surgeon R. M. M. Thomson, 14th Regt. N. I. field surgeon.

Brevet Major W. Hough, 48th N. I. Deputy Judge Advocate General, Dinapore division, Deputy Judge Advocate General.

Brevet Capt. C. Troup, 48th N. I. Baggage Master.

Divisional Staff.

1st Division of Infantry.

Major General Sir W. Cotton, K. B. and K. C. H. to command.

Capt. W. Cotton, 44th Regt. Aide-de-camp.

Capt. J. D. Douglas, 53d Regt. N. I. Assistant Adjt. Genl.

Lt. H. Kewney, 50th N. I. Deputy Asst. Q. Mr. Genl.

13th Sept.—Assistant Surgeon Knox, of Her Majesty's 3d light dragoons, is appointed to the medical charge of the convalescent dépôt at Landour, vice Assistant Surgeon Robertson, of Her Majesty's 13th light infantry, who is permitted to rejoin the regiment to which he belongs, and which is under orders for field service.

14th Sept.—Captain A. M. L. Maclean, of the 67th native infantry, is appointed to the command of the battalion of recruits, directed in General Orders of the 8th instant to be stationed at Meerut, and he is required to proceed and join forthwith.

15th Sept.—Lieut. E. Garrett, of the 69th native infantry, is appointed to do duty with the Ramghur light infantry battalion, and directed to join at the termination of his present leave.

17th Sept.—49th N. I.—Lieut. E. S. Lloyd to be adjutant, vice Codrington appointed to a situation by Government.

13th Sept.—1st Lieut. J. Anderson, from the 4th to the 2d troop 2d brigade horse artillery.

2d Lieut. F. Turner, from the 2d to the 4th troop 2d brigade.

15th Sept.—Ensign J. D. Willan, of the 68th, at his own request, removed to the 44th native infantry, as the junior of his rank.

Cornet J. James Galloway, who was brought on the effective strength in Government General Orders of the 27th ultimo, is posted to the 2d light cavalry at Meerut, and directed to join.

Ensign P. J. Comyn, to whom rank was assigned in Government General Orders of the 6th ultimo, is posted to the 68th native infantry, at Allahabad, to fill a vacancy.

17th Sept.—Surg. W. S. Charters, M. D., is removed from the 61st native infantry, and posted to the 1st brigade of horse artillery, but he will continue to do duty with the former corps until the 1st of November, next.

Assistant Surg. K. McKinnon, M. D., is posted to the 2d troop 2d brigade horse artillery, vice Christopher relieved from the duty.

19th Sept.—Brigadier H. Bowen, on being relieved from the command of the Malwah field force, will proceed to Barrackpore, and assume command of the troops at that station.

Brigadier G. Pollock, C. B. on being relieved from the charge of the Dinapore division, will repair to Agra, and assume command of the troops in that district, in the room of Brigadier Cartwright, whose tour as a Brigadier on the staff will terminate on the 22d instant; and who will deliver over command of the troops under his orders to the next senior officer serving with them.

Brigade Major C. Cheape is appointed to the station of Meerut, and will proceed and join on the force at Mhow being relieved by details from the Bombay army.

Colonel F. J. T. Johnston, (Brigadier on the staff) from the 3d to the 2d regiment of L. C.

Colonel T. Shubrick, (on furlough) from the 7th to the 3d L. C.

Colonel H. T. Roberts, C. B. new promotion, (in the Nizam's service) to the 7th L. C.

Lieutenant Colonel E. J. Honeywood, (on furlough) from the 7th to the 5th L. C.

Lieutenant Colonel G. J. Shadwell, new promotion, to the 7th L. C.

15th Sept.—Assistant Surg. J. Steel, M. D. who was placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief, in General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General, of the 24th ultimo, is directed to proceed forthwith and join the 27th native infantry, at Kurnaul.

18th Sept.—The following officers having obtained permission to join their regiments proceeding on field service, are directed to join their corps, at Kurnaul, by the 31st proximo :

2d regiment L. C., Captain H. Hay, Brigade Major, Rohilkund.

3d regiment light cavalry, Lieutenant G. A. Brownlow, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General Sirhind division.

2d regiment native infantry Lieut. J. Show, Adjutant, 1st regiment Oude auxiliary infantry.

5th regiment native infantry Captain J. Jervis, Pay Master of native pensioners in Oude.

5th regiment native infantry Lieut. A. F. C. Deas, 1st regiment Oude auxiliary infantry.

16th regiment native infantry Lieut. J. Hoppe, Adjutant, 2d regiment Oude auxiliary infantry.

16th regiment native infantry Lieut. F. B. Bosanquet, acting Adjutant, Hurriannah light infantry.

16th regiment native infantry Ensign A. Dallas, 2d regiment Oude auxiliary infantry

31st regiment native infantry Captain J. H. S. Weston, Deputy Judge Advocate General Meerut division.

35th regiment native infantry Lieutenant C. Windham, acting Intr. and Qr. Mr. 7th regiment light cavalry.

37th regiment native infantry Captain A. C. Spottiswood, sub-assistant. Stud department.

42d regiment native infantry Lieutenant C. Campbell, Deputy Paymaster, Cawnpore division.

42d regiment native infantry Lieutenant J. H. Phillips, Assistant to the Governor General's agent, Delhi.

53d regiment native infantry Ensign H. Ramsay, A. D. C. to Major General the Hon. J. Ramsay.

15th Sept.—Assistant Surgeon F. Fleming, at present in medical charge of that corps, on being relieved by Dr. Steel, will repair to Nasseerabad, and do duty with the 52d native infantry at that station.

Assistant Surgeon G. Raie, recently placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in-chief, is directed to proceed to Cawnpore, and to do duty under the orders of the superintending surgeon at that station.

18th Sept.—Instances having from time to time occurred of native prisoners, under sentence of heavy punishments, effecting their escape, from escorts employed to conduct them to their destination, His Excellency the Commander-in-chief deems it necessary to call the attention of general officers, and officers holding commands, to the subject; and to direct, that in future, hand-cuffs shall invariably be furnished to the commissioned or non-commissioned officer, proceeding in command of a party, having in its charge convicts under sentence of death, transportation, or other heavy punishment; to be used according to his discretion.

during the day, or on the march; but always to be placed on the prisoners at sunset.

Double sentries are likewise to be planted; and a light is, to be kept burning throughout the night. The commissariat department is to be required to make arrangements for the supply of oil for a lamp, and the officer in charge of the department of public works to provide hand-cuffs, before a party intrusted with this duty quits cantonments.

GENERAL ORDERS—QUEEN'S TROOPS.

23d July.—The Commander-in-chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotion until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

39th Foot.—Ensign Wordsworth Smith to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Werge promoted, 28th March, 1838.

21st July, 1838.—In compliance with instructions received from the Right Honourable the General Commanding-in-chief, His Excellency the Commander-in-chief in India is pleased to direct, that whenever a culprit shall, in future, be recommended by the court-martial which has tried him, to be discharged with ignominy, the following documents from the commanding officer of the regiment to which the culprit belongs, will be required:

1st—A copy of the charge (or charges) and sentence.

2d.—A detailed list of the culprit's former crimes, offences, &c. as the same appear upon regimental record, together with a distinct specification of the manner which each was punished or dealt with.

3d.—A statement of service, and description return, shewing whether the man bears the marks of corporal punishment, and whether there is any probability of his effecting re-admission into the service, or is precluded from practising imposition in this respect, by the effects of medical treatment, or otherwise.

The members of court-martial are desired to recollect, that this extreme punishment is not to be had recourse to excepting in cases where the culprit has previously received corporal punishment; and (if the soldier is of sufficient length of service to have claims) has been deprived of all claims to increase of pay, or for pension for service.

They will however understand, that a soldier of *any* standing in the service, whether he has served long enough to have claims or not, is equally liable to be discharged with ignominy, should his offence have been of so disgraceful or aggravated a nature, as to have rendered corporal punishment necessary as an example, and his dismissal from the service expedient.

30th Aug.—The Commander-in-chief in India has been pleased to grant to Captain F. W. E. Barrell, of the 55th Foot (who had served 15 years and upwards as a subaltern previously to his promotion to a company,) the rank of captain by Brevet, in the East Indies only, from the 16th February 1836.

The Regimental order of the 25th July last by the officer commanding the 9th foot, directing lieutenant and acting Adjutant Robinson and Quarter Master Scott of that corps, to proceed to Calcutta, by water, on duty, is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted by the officer Commanding the Dinapore division, to Ensign English, 31st Foot, from 25th August to 24th October next, to proceed to Calcutta, on medical certificate for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board, is confirmed.

6th Sept.—His Excellency the Commander-in-chief in India has been pleased to direct the publication of the following General Order, dated 22d May, 1838, received from the Adjutant General, Horse Guards, for the information of Her Majesty's Forces serving in India:—

Horse Guards 22d May, 1838.—The General Commanding-in-chief having suggested, that a more extensive circulation of the Mutiny Act and the Articles

of War would be advisable, the Secretary at War has authorised the issue thereof to each regiment and dépôt, for the future, according to the following scale; viz.—

- 2 Copies for the Field Officers;
- 1 copy for each Troop or Company;
- 1 copy for the Paymaster;
- 1 copy for the Adjutant; and
- 1 copy for the Orderly Room.

The above proportions being amply sufficient for every purpose in view, regimental officers will henceforth be expected to obtain an early and thorough knowledge of the Laws and Ordinances under which they discharge one of their most important (because most solemn) duties; viz. that of president or member of a court martial.

Lord Hill desires that the general officers charged with the inspection of the troops, will consider it an essential of their particular duty to ascertain and report whether the present order has been duly attended to.

They will report especially, by name, for His Lordship's information, any regimental officer who shall have neglected to make himself acquainted with the provisions of the Mutiny Act and Articles of War, in obedience to the injunctions contained in page 243 of the General Regulations and orders of the army.

By command of the Right Honorable GENERAL LORD HILL,
Commanding-in-Chief, (Signed) JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant General.

All officers who have obtained leave to proceed to England, or who may hereafter obtain leave, to the end of the present year, are placed at the disposal of the officer commanding the Presidency Division, for the purpose of being placed in charge of invalids. They will join and do duty with the detachments under the Brigade Major, Queen's Troops, in Fort William, until their services may be called.

*Leave of Absence—3d Light Dragoons—*Major Slade, to England, on medical certificate.

16th Foot.—Captain C. Murray to England for 2 years from date of embarkation.

29th ditto.—Captain G. Pasley, to England, for 2 years from date of embarkation.

30th July.—At a general court-martial re-assembled in Fort William, on Wednesday, the 27th day of June, 1838, Lieutenant E. F. A. Hartman, Her Majesty's 9th Foot, was arraigned on the following charges:

For insubordinate, unofficer-like, and disorderly conduct, in the following instances:

'1st. In having, on the night of the 1st May, 1838 appeared improperly dressed at a ball given at Government House, Chandernagore, in celebration of the birthday of the King of the French.

'2d. In having rudely refused to obey the orders of his superior officer, Captain C. Douglas of the same regiment, not to enter the ball room, and to return to Chinsurah, in arrest.

'3d. In having, afterwards, taken hold of the collar of Captain Douglas' regimental jacket, and said to him in a disrespectful and menacing manner, 'Come out here, I have something to say to you.'

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding.—The Court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the Prisoner Lieutenant E. F. A. Hartman, Her Majesty's 9th Foot, is guilty of insubordinate unofficer-like and disorderly conduct in the first instance, and also in the second instance of the charge.

'The Court find the prisoner not guilty of the third instance of the charge, and do therefore acquit him of it.'

Sentence.—The court sentence the prisoner Lieutenant E. F. A. Hartman, Her Majesty's 9th Foot, to be reprimanded in such manner as His Excellency the Commander-in-chief may be pleased to direct.'

Approved by the Commander-in-chief.

26th July. 1838.

Remarks by the Commander-in-chief.—This officer has been convicted of insubordinate, unofficer-like and disorderly conduct; and the evidence produced against him before the court-martial, shews a degree of contumacy, which renders the crimes of which he has been found guilty, the less deserving of extenuation.

He has partly grounded the defence of his misconduct on a plea that Chandernagore, (the scene of his errors,) is a foreign settlement, and therefore, that he was not amenable to his superior officer; but was entitled to do as he pleased, and to be disobedient to him.

It would have been proper that the Lieutenant should have recollected that he was invited to the public entertainment at Chandernagore from the quarters of his regiment, as a British officer, and that such was the character he was therefore bound to maintain.

As he had totally disregarded the orders of the Commander-in-chief, by appearing at a public assembly in the dress described in the evidence, Captain Douglas (the prosecutor) acted with propriety in the step he took of ordering him not to enter the public rooms; and the captain would have neglected his duty had he failed to do so.

The Lieutenant has also pleaded his youth in extenuation of his offences, but as he has been more than two years a Lieutenant, the Commander-in-chief does not admit it to be any excuse for insubordination, and apparent ignorance of the Articles of War.

Had the Lieutenant really doubted the competence of Captain Douglas to issue an order to him, he should have known that his proper course was to obey; and if he thought himself aggrieved, to have subsequently appealed, instead of contumaciously persevering in disobedience to the orders of his superior officer.

On the whole Lieutenant Hartman's conduct has well merited the reprimand awarded by the court-martial, and the Commander-in-chief reprimands him accordingly.

He is to be released from his arrest, and to return to his duty.

31st July.—Officers commanding divisions will, in the course of the ensuing month, assemble the medical committees, for the purpose of inspecting such soldiers of her Majesty's Service, as may be deemed fit subjects to be brought before them, under the General Order of the 28th June 1838.

Captain Barr, H. M. 3d Foot, will, at the period appointed, proceed to Kurnaul to take charge of those of the 13th Light Infantry, and will march via Meerut, where, on his arrival, he will receive those of H. M. 16th Lancers and 3d Foot. He will conduct them to Gurmucktesur Ghaut, at which place they will embark, and thence to Calcutta, by water. This officer will report in sufficient time, to the officers commanding the several divisions, through which he may pass, the day on which he may expect to arrive at each station, in order, that the men to be sent from regiments in each division, may be held in readiness to be made over to him.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Meredith, 13th Light Infantry, will do duty with these detachments, under Captain Barr.

The Brigadier commanding the Dinapore division will issue such orders as he may deem necessary, for the timely arrival of the men of the 49th Regiment at that station, so as to join the party proceeding by water, to Calcutta.

All the documents which the regulations of Her Majesty's Service require for men about to be discharged, together with the proceedings of the Boards of officers, and medical committees, are to be made over to the officer in charge, and by him to be delivered to the Brigade Major Queen's Troops, on his arrival at Calcutta: copies of the proceedings of these Boards (and of those directed as Boards of Appeal, in the order of the 28th of June, should it prove requisite to assemble such) to be sent to the Adjutant General Queen's Troops, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

These detachments are to be put in motion so as to reach the presidency by the 15th November.

The Inspector General of H. M. Hospitals will proceed to Calcutta, by water, to preside at the General Invaliding Committee to be assembled there as soon as practicable after the arrival of the detachments.

4th Aug.—At a general court martial held at Benares, on the 11th day of July 1838, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Henry Wootton, of Her Majesty's 44th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—'For having submitted to be grossly insulted by Cornet (now Lieutenant) Macartney, of Her Majesty's 11th Regiment of Light Dragoons, by being told to consider himself horse-whipped, on board the *Bengal Merchant*, on her passage from Calcutta to England, in 1834, without having hitherto taken any proper and adequate steps for the vindication of his character.'

Additional Charges against Lieutenant and Brevet Captain H. Wootton, of Her Majesty's 44th Regiment:

'1st. For conduct highly unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having addressed a letter to me, dated Boulogne sur mer, September 20, 1834, wherein he *falsely* accuses me of having prevented Captain Burslem's being his friend in an affair with Cornet Macartney, of Her Majesty's 11th Light Dragoons.

'2d. For having falsely accused me in the same letter, of having been the means (or cause) of Cornet Macartney's refusing to grant him a meeting after I had left Europe in September 1831; whereas, in truth, the friend of Cornet Macartney (Lieutenant Laurie, 11th Light Dragoons,) had declared to me in July 1834, that, so long a period had been allowed to transpire, that if Lieutenant Wootton then made his appearance, the Cornet should not grant him a meeting.

'3d. For using towards me, his superior officer, in the above quoted letter, expressions grossly false and slanderous.'

'In breach of the Articles of War.'

(Signed) 'C. E. O'NEILL, *Brevet Major, 44th Regt.*'

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:

Finding.—The Court found the prisoner Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Henry Wootton, of Her Majesty's 44th Regiment of Foot,

'On the original Charge, Guilty.

'On the first Additional Charge, Guilty.

'On the second Additional Charge, *Not Guilty*.

'On the third Additional Charge, Guilty.

Sentence.—'The Court having found the Prisoner Guilty of the Charges preferred against him, (with the exception of the second Additional Charge, of which they *acquit* him.) do Sentence him, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Henry Wootton, of Her Majesty's 44th Regiment of Foot, to be *Cashiered*.'

Approved. (Signed) H. FANE, *General commander-in-chief East Indies*.

August. 1st. 1838.

Recommendation by the Court.—The Court having performed their duty in accordance with the Articles of War, feel induced to bring to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief, the great length of time which has elapsed between the occurrence of the circumstances on which the prisoner has been tried, and the trial, together with the very unusual description of evidence on which he has been convicted; on these grounds, and in consideration of his length of service, the Court earnestly recommend him to mercy.

Remarks by the Commander-in-chief.—The Commander-in-chief does not deem, that the nature of the evidence offered to the Court, or the lapse of time have any weight in the case; but he is willing to give the prisoner the advantage of the recommendation of the Court, and consequently he remits the sentence.

16th August.—The Commander-in-chief in India has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

Lieutenant E. S. T. Swyny to be captain, by purchase, vice Mahon, who retires, 8th August 1838.

Ensign Charles Edward Fairtlough to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Swyny, 8th August 1838.

Lieutenant William Darling to be adjutant, vice Swyny, promoted 8th August 1838.

Leave of Absence.—*13th Light Dragoons.*—Lieutenant E. R. Read, to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

23d August —The mutiny Act dated the Eleventh of April, One Thousand eight hundred and Thirty-eight, and the Articles of War dated the twenty-fifth of April One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-eight, being now received, His Excellency The Commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's Forces in India, in compliance with the 79th Clause of the former, desires it may be notified, that this Act shall, from and after the date of its receipt, and promulgation in General Orders, become, and be in full force within the limits of His Excellency's Command to the First day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-one, or until further Orders.

Military Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

At Meerut, on the 10th September, the lady of Lieut Lacy, of H. M. 3d Buffs. of a son.

At Agra, on the 27th August, the lady of Captain C. Boulton, 47th Regiment Native Infantry, of a son.

At Agra, on the 25th September, the lady of Captain Moule, 23d Regt., officiating Major of Brigade, of a son.

At Madras; on the 27th August, the lady of Dr. Murray, Deputy Inspector, General of H. M. Hospitals, of a daughter.

At Hazarebaugh, on the 3d September the lady of Captain F. F. Boyd Assistant Commissary General, of a son.

At Khyouk Phyou, on the 21st September, the lady of Lieutenant J. R. Lumsden, of a daughter.

At Kuruul, on Monday, the 21th September, the lady of Frederic Holder, Esq., Lieut H. M.'s 13th L. I., of a son, still-born.

At Calcutta, the 29th September, the lady of Bernard Carey, Esq., 6th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.

At Allipore, on the 3d September, the lady of Captain N. Cumberlege, of a daughter.

At Bessar, in Mhairwarrah, on the 14th August, the wife of Captain Bartleman, 2d in Command Mhairwarrah Local Battalion, of a daughter.

At Seetapore, on the 41st August, the lady of Captain. N. Sturt, Commanding 2d regiment. Oude Auxiliary Force, of a daughter.

At Mundlairsir, on the 31st August, the lady of Major F. H. Sandys, Principal Assistant in Nimar, of a son.

At Mangalore, on the 8th August, the lady of T. C. Hawkes, Esq., 23d Light Infantry, of a daughter.

At the Remount Depot, Ossoor, on the 13th August, the lady of Captain John Hill, 24th M. N. I., of a son.

At Dum-Dum, on the night of the 11th September, the wife of Acting Apothecary T. Bean, of a daughter.

At Allahabad, on the 6th September, the wife of Captain. H. M. Lawrence, Arty. of a son.

At Secunderabad, on the 2d August, the lady of Dr. Morrogh, Madras Horse Artillery, of a son.

At Secunderabad, on the 3d August, the lady of Capt. J. W. Bayley, 20th N. I., of a son.

At Secunderabad, on the 20th August, the lady of Lieut. G. B. Stevens, 22st Regt., Madras N. I. of a daughter.

At Vellore, on the 11th August, the lady of Lieut. W. Bisset, of the 15th Regt., of a daughter.

At Vellore, on the 13th August, the wife of Sergt. J. Scott, Engineer Department, of a son.

At Tripassor, on the 12th August, Mrs. Assist. Apothecary J. Ashworth, of a son.

At Camp, on the Cugger River, on the 5th September, the lady of Lieutenant Wakefield, 17th Native Infantry, Surveyor of that River, of a daughter.

At Maulmain, on the 22d July, the lady of Captain Dods, 13th Regiment, Native Infantry, of a daughter.

At Madras, on the 2d August, the lady of Major-General Sewel, Her Majesty's Deputy Quarter-master-General, of a son.

At Neemuch, on the 10th August, the lady of Lieut. Campbell, 1st L. C., of a son.

At Calcutta, the 19th August, the lady of Capt. Watt, D. A. C. G., of a son.

At Mynpoorie, on the 13th August, the lady of Lieutenant Moir, 28th Regiment, Native Infantry, of a daughter.

At Cawnpore, on the 21st August, the lady of Capt. W. R. Maidman, Horse Artillery, of a daughter.

At Agra, on the 10th August, the lady of Captain Charles Griffiths, 37th Regt. N. I., of a son.

At Agra, on the 12th August, the wife of Mess Sergt. J. Higgins, European Regiment, of a son.

At Kamptec, on Wednesday, the 1st August, the wife of Commissariat Staff Serjeant H. J. Lynch, of a daughter.

At Trichinopoly, on the 3d August, the lady of Lieutenant Willins, of the 30th Regiment, Native Infantry, of a son.

At Allyghur, on the 4th August, the lady of Lieutenant C. Prior, Adjutant 6th Native Infantry, of a son.

At Kamptec, on the 18th July, the lady of Captain E. Roberts, 49th Madras Native Infantry, of a son.

At Rajcote, on the 23d July, the lady of Assistant Surgeon P. Gray, of a daughter.

At Secrole, Benares, on the 17th August, the lady of Brevet Captain John Cumberlege, 41st regiment Native Infantry, of a son.

At Masulipatam, on the 31st July, the lady of Captain Edward Armstrong, A. C. General, of a son.

At Vellore, on the 2nd August, the lady of Brigadier G. M. Steuart, Commanding that station, of a daughter, still-born.

At Bangalore, on the 2nd August, the lady of Captain Wynch, of the Horse Artillery, of a son.

At Bangalore, on the 24th July, the lady of Captain C. W. Nepean, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, of a son.

At Cannanore, on the 2nd August, the lady of Lieutenant Henry Colbeck of the 4th regiment, of a daughter.

At Saunah, on the 19th July, the lady of G. S. Cotter, Esq., Madras Horse Artillery, of a son.

At Cawnpore, on the 7th of July, the lady of Captain Manon of a son.

At Allyghur, on the 1st August, the lady of Lieutenant W. F. Campbell, 64th Native Infantry, of a daughter.

At Allahabad, on the 10th August, Margaret, the wife of Mr. S. White, Garrison School-Master, of a son.

At Agra, on the 31st July, the lady of Lieutenant Macmullen, European Regiment, of a daughter.

At Kamptee, on the 18th July, the lady of Captain E. Roberts, 49th Regiment, of a son.

At Jaulna, on the 19th July, the lady of G. S. Cotter, Esq., M. H. Artillery, of a son, that survived but 22 hours.

At Trichinopoly, on the 21th July, the lady of Captain C. Barlow, Pay-master, Her Majesty's 54th Foot, of a daughter.

At Kirkee, on the 31st July, the lady of Lieutenant J. M. P. Warde, of H. M. 4th Light Dragoons, of a daughter.

At Dum-Dum, on the 7th August, the lady of Captain Torckler, of the Regiment of Artillery, of a daughter.

At Dinapore, on the 4th August, the lady of W. Stevenson, Esq., Senior Surgeon, 40th regiment, native infantry of a daughter.

At Belgaun, on Monday, the 16th July, the lady of Lieutenant W. H. S. Hudley, of the 2d or Queen's Royal Regiment, of a son.

At the Madras Presidency, on the 22d July, the lady of M. B. Pollock, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, 1st regiment, native infantry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, the 12th September, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Henry Fisher William Martin, Esq., to Amelia Juliana, only daughter of the late Captain R. K. Erskine, of the Bengal Army.

At the Cathedral, on the 8th September, by special license, George Okell Maclean, Esq., late H. M.'s 1st Regiment, Life Guards, to Eliza Parker, only daughter of the late Captain H. B. Prindham, H. C. S.

At Patna, on the 24th August, at the house of J. S. Dumergue, Esq., Civil Service, by the Rev. J. Vaughan, Joseph Greenwood, Esq., of Her Majesty's 31st Foot, to Catherine Sabina, daughter of the late John Perroux, Esq., of Calcutta.

At Agra, on Saturday, the 22d September, by the Reverend Mr. Chambers, Corporal J. Pigott, of the European Regiment, to Miss Caroline Doyle, daughter of Mr. Doyle, Superintendent of Government Customs.

At Secunderabad, on the 3d September, by the British Resident, Reverend John McEvoy, M. A. Chaplain, to Susanna Harris Hope, widow of the late Lieut. W. Hope, H. M. 55th Regt.

At Deesa, on the 14th of August, by the Reverend T. Pemberton, B. D., Captain James Stafford, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Doctor McAndrew, Surgeon H. M. 40th Regt.

At the Mysore Church, on the 20th September by the Reverend George Trevor, Arthur Wyndham, Esq., Lieutenant 2d M. N. I., youngest son of the late Honorable William Wyndham, to Anne Magdelene Louisa, only daughter of the late Samuel Stalker Burns, Esq., Captain in H. M.'s 80th Foot.

At Sholapore, on the 21st September, by the Reverend H. Hughes, Major Cocke, Commanding First Troop, Horse Brigade, to Mary Agnes, daughter of William Scipio Reid, Esq., Sterlingshire, North Britain.

At Sholapore, on the 22d September, by the Reverend H. Hughes, M. A., A. H. Leith, Esq., of the Bombay Medical Service, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late Thomas Eaton, Esq., E. N.

At Nusserabad, by special license on the 25th September, by the Rev W. Palmer, Frederick Wiltshire Steer Chapman, Esq., Cognet 9th Light Cavalry, to Jane, daughter of the late Lieut-Col. John Littlehale Gale.

At Cuddalore, on the 12th September, by the Rev. J. Halliwell, A. M., Francis Young, Esq., 24th Regt. N. I., to Miss Rosa Matilda Kingsell.

At St. James' Church, Kurnaul, on the 13th August, by the Reverend Mr. Parish, Captain Charles Finch Farmer, 21st Regiment Native Infantry, to Delia Susan, second daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Moseley, commanding 38th Regiment, Native Infantry.

At the English Church, Port Louis, on the 7th of August, by the Reverend

Langrishe Banks, Civil Chaplain, William Danford, Esq., to Martha Henrietta Brownrigg, youngest daughter of the late General Thomas Brownrigg, of Dublin, and niece to the late General Sir Robert Brownrigg, Bart. G.C.B.

At Cannanore, on the 11th August, by the Reverend J. C. Street, B. C. Lieutenant P. A. S. Powys, 4th Native Infantry, to Mary Anne Charlotte, eldest daughter of Captain Morphet of Her Majesty's 57th Regiment.

At Calcutta, the 2d September, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend H. Fisher, Alexander Grant, Esq., Civil Service, to Margaret, third daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Jas. Young, of Calcutta.

On Tuesday, the 20th September, at the house of W. Ewer, Esq., Landour, Captain Proby Cautley, Bengal Artillery, to Frances, third daughter of the late Anthony Bacon, Esq., Elcqt House, Berks.

At Simla, on the 11th September, by the Rev. C. Wimberly, Mr. James William Hay, to Miss Margaret Matilda Walsingham, daughter of the late Riding-Master J. Walsingham, 6th Light Cavalry.

At Calcutta, on the 8th September, at the Cathedral, A. Speirs, Esq. Mariner, eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel Speirs to Maria, relict of the late Captain S. Evison.

At Calcutta, on the 3d September, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. H. S. Fisher, Captain Alfred Jackson, 30th Native Infantry; to Martina, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Wm. Lewis Grant, Superintending Surgeon, Bengal Establishment.

At Agra, on the 21st August, by the Rev. R. Chambers, Mr. John Edward Martin, Assistant in the Agra Bank, to Miss Leah Shepherd, third daughter of Lieutenant and Adjutant Joseph Shepherd, of H.M. of Oude's Foot Guards.

At Cawnpore, on the 14th August, by the Rev. J. J. Jennings, Lieut. Robert Raikes Kinleside, Horse Artillery, to Isabella, second daughter of Major Carter, H. M. 16th Foot.

At Guntoor, on the 8th August, by the Rev. A. Fennel, Edward Newberry, Esq., C. S. to Frances Maria Eliza, second daughter of the late Capt. H. Fullerton, of the Madras Engineers.

At Dinapore, on the 16th August, by the Rev. J. Vaughan, Charles Chapman, Esq., Civil Service to Charlotte Emma, daughter of J. H. Matthews, Esq., Paymaster H. M. 31st Regiment of foot.

At Cawnpore, on the 26th July, 1838, by the Reverend J. S. Jennings, Esq., John Bott, 5th Light Cavalry, to Elizabeth Satchwell.

At St. John's Chapel, Meerut, on the 6th August, by the Reverend James Whiting, from the house of Captain William Wilmer, 16th Lancers, Charles William Duffin, Lieutenant 26th N. I., to Louisa, third daughter of the late Captain Harry Pigou, of the 3d Dragoon Guards.

At Poona, on the 8th August, Lieut. H. W. Preedy, 25th N. I., to Louisa Frederica, only daughter of the late William Cotes, Esq., of the Bengal Army.

At Cawnpore, on the 26th July, by the Rev. J. S. Jennings, John Bott, Esq. 5th Light Cavalry, to Miss Elizabeth Satchwell.

At Bangalore, on the 31st July, John Henry Bordieau, Esq., Lieutenant in the Regiment of Madras Artillery, to Harriott Charlotte, fourth daughter of the Reverend William Godfrey Huet, A. M., of Kensal Green.

At the Vopery Church, Madras, on the 25th July, by the Reverend Mr. Cotterill, Mr. Henry Cory Harvey, fourth son of the late Major Harvey, 19th July Native Infantry, to Miss Alice Elexir Walter.

At the Cathedral, on the 6th August, by the Reverend W. O. Raspini, D. M. Cameron, Esq., H. M. 3rd Buffs, to Letitia Margaret, eldest daughter of the late W. L. Grant, M. D. Superintending Surgeon Bengal establishment.

At Allahabad, on the 12th July, by the Rev. H. Prett, Lieutenant Thomas E. Colebrook, Adjutant, Hurrjanah Light Infantry, to Miss Eliza H. Wall.

At Vizagapatam, on the 21st July, by the Reverend Vincent Shortland, Adjutant Nathaniel Hobert, of the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion, to Harriette, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Evans, Esq., M. D. of Cashel County, Tipperary, Ireland.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, the 5th September, Emily Maria Bell, daughter of Capt. W. Bell, H. M. 16th Regt., aged 5 years and 8 months.

On the 4th September, at Dum-Dum, Arthur Adolphe, the infant son of Captain Torckler, of Artillery, aged 1 year, 9 months, and 6 days.

At Guntoor, on the 1st September, Assist. Surg. J. Woodforde, M. D., of the Medical Establishment.

At Kandy, in September, Lieutenant J. Heyliger, of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, sincerely regretted by his brother officers.

At Bombay, on the 24th September, Matilda, the beloved wife of Lieut. N. H. Thornbury, aged 23 years.

At Baroda, on the night of the 25th August, Major D. W. Shaw, 20th Regt. N. I.

At Arcot, on the 24th September, at the residence of Overseer McNair, the affectionate wife of Store Serjeant W. Manning, of the Ordnance Department, aged 19 years and 6 months.

At Trichinopoly, on the 13th September, George, the infant son of the late Serjeant Handcock, of the Powder Mills, aged 1 year and 5 months.

At Bangalore, on the 16th September, Henry, the beloved son of Quarter-master Serjeant and Band Master J. Ruth, of the 18th Regt. N. I. in his 3d year.

At Secunderabad, on the evening of the 19th September, Subadar Major Gopaul Kistemah Bahadoor, of the 41st Regiment, N. I., aged 52 years.

At Calcutta, the 24th August, Master C. E. L. Carter, son of Lieutenant Carter of Her Majesty's 16th Foot.

At Dum-Dum, on the afternoon of the 29th August, Nathaniel, son of Sub-Conductor W. Jones, of the Ordinance Commissariat Department, aged 5 years and 4 months.

At Calcutta, the 30th August, in the General Hospital, Mr. Joseph Purcell, His Majesty's 19th Lancers, aged 42 years.

At Singapore, on the 20th August, Eliza Mary Anna, the wife of Captain Ninian Lewis, 63d Regiment, Native Infantry.

At Hazareebaugh, on the 10th September, Mary, eldest daughter of Quarter-master Henry Mayne, Her Majesty's 49th foot, aged 16 years.

At Peebles, N. B., on the 2d July last, of Typhus Fever, Thomas Williams, son of J. Roio, Esq., Surgeon Bengal Medical Service, aged 8 years and 6½ months.

At Calcutta, the 1st September, Mrs. Margaret McKie, lady of Major William McKie, aged 33 years.

At Meerut, on the 25th August, Juliet Maria, the infant daughter of Lieut. D. Shaw, 54th Regt. N. I., aged 1 year, 8 months, and 11 days.

At Neemuch, on the 9th August, the daughter of Lieut. Campbell, 1st Light Cavalry.

At Bangalore, on the 17th August, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain H. E. A. O'Connor, of the 3d Regt. N. I.

At Hazareebaugh, on the 30th August, 1839, Lieutenant and Adjutant Arthur M'Ewen, H. M. 49th Regiment, aged 50 years, most deservedly regretted, and leaving four orphan daughters to deplore their irreparable loss.

At Cawnpore, on the 9th August, of cholera, Alfred Harold the second son of Mr. Shorts, Apothecary, 5th Battalion Artillery, aged 3 years and 1½ months.

At Chunar, on the 10th August, Ensign G. Law, of the 50th N. I.
At Poonah, on the 11th August, John Lowther, eldest son of Lieut. J. G. Johnstone, 10th N. I.

At Calcutta, the 22d August Miss H. E. Brown, daughter of Major Adam Brown, of the Madras Establishment, aged 27 years.

At Almora, on the 23th August, Emily Mary, daughter of Lieutenant J. C. Jones, 61st Regt. N. I., aged 1 year, 11 months, and 18 days.

At Agra, on the 16th August, Eliza Lydia, the beloved child of Captain Prole, 37th Regt. N. I., aged 14 months.

At Secunderabad, on the 8th August, the infant son of Dr. Morrogh, Horse Artillery.

At Tanjore, on the 6th August, Lieut. Henry Garnier, of the 4th Regt. Light Cavalry, and Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

At Ghazee-pore, on the 8th August, Frederick Lincoln Whitaker, infant son of Martin Sharpe and Maria Whitaker, Quarter Master Serjeant H. M. 44th Regiment, aged 11 months and 19 days.

At Gooty, en route to Bangalore, of cholera, on the 31st July, Charlotte, the wife of Lieutenant H. Houghton, of the Madras European Regiment.

At Delhi, on the 1st August, of cholera, Ensign J. P. White, of the 38th N. I., aged 17 years, and 4 months.

At Mhow, on the 2nd instant, Josephine, the infant daughter, of Lieutenant Toulmin, 63d Regt. N. I., aged 8 months, and 23 days.

At Ootacamund, on the 2d August, 1st Lieutenant H. Watts of the Engineers.

At Secunderabad, on Sunday, the 29th July, Amelia, the beloved wife of Quarter-master Serjeant Joseph Dormant, of the 3d Regt. P. L. I., most sincerely regretted by her disconsolate husband, and by a large circle of friends and acquaintance, leaving two infant sons, to deplore her loss.

At Kurnaul, on Thursday, the 9th August, Ensign, W. T. Fergusson, of the 29th Regt. N. I., sincerely lamented by his brother officers.

At Poonah, on Saturday, the 4th August, William, youngest son of Lieutenant G. F. Johnston, 10th Regiment, aged 14 months.

At Tanjore, on the 6th August, Lieutenant Henry Garnier, of the 4th Regiment, Light Cavalry, and Sub-Assistant Commissary-General.

At Dun-Dum, on the 13th August, Mary Georgiana, the beloved wife of Captain Torckler of the Artillery, in the 23d year of her age.

At Secunderabad, on the 9th July, Jessie, the beloved wife of Captain Evans, 51st Regt. N. I., sincerely and deeply regretted by her disconsolate husband and friends.

At Secunderabad, on the 22d July, Ann Maria, the daughter of Serjeant Major J. W. Eades, 21st Regt. N. I., aged 2 years, and 6 months, deeply and sincerely regretted.

At Kamptee, on the 14th July, Mr. William Hamilton, of the 1st L. C.

At the General Hospital, Madras, on the 1st July, Jane, the wife of Serjeant Burrows, of the Commissary.

At Madras, on the 29th July, Arthur Lorenzo Wrightman, son of Assistant Apothecary Joseph Wrightman, 5th L. C., aged 1 year, 5 months, and 19 days.

At Sea, on board the *Reliance*, on the 2d June, Brevet Major Sir R. D. Colquhoun, Baronet, Captain in the 44th Regt. B. N. I.

At Calcutta, the 7th August, Miss Emma Eleanor Marshall, daughter of Captain G. T. Marshall, 35th Regt. N. I., Examiner College of Fort William.

In Fort William, on the 5th August, E. B. Parker, Esq., Ensign H. M. 26th or Cameronian Regiment, aged 19 years, 3 months, and 20 days.

At Hissar, on the 12th July, Millicent Mary, the beloved child of C. C. MacAnally, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, aged 6 months, and 2 days.

At Midnapore, on the 7th August, Lieutenant Interpreter, and Quarter-master E. T. Spry, 24th Regt. N. I. aged 31 years and 11 months.

At Khyook Phyoo, on the 18th July, after a protracted illness, Frances, the beloved daughter of Lieut. J. R. Lumsden, 63rd Regt. N. I., assistant to the commissioner of Arracan, aged 18 months.

